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U. S. Refuses Temporary Trade Pact With Japan; Allies Blocking Nazi Oil

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 23, 1940

U. S. Firm With Japan on Trade Pact

WASHINGTON (AP)—Kensuke Horinouchi, Japanese Ambassador, was told by the State Department today that future commercial relations between the United States and Japan after the expiration of their commercial treaty Jan. 26 would depend upon Japan's attitude toward the rights of Americans in China. The Department refused to grant immediately Japan's suggestion for an exchange of notes defining the status of trade relations between the two countries.

The Ambassador also was informed that after Jan. 26 Japanese merchants now doing business in the United States under treaty provisions would be regarded as temporary alien visitors.

Allies Protest Rumania's Oil Move

BUCHAREST (AP)—Britain and France today warned the Rumanian Government that any attempt to compel British and French oil companies operating in Rumania to furnish oil for Germany might "lead to grave complications." The warning followed a Rumanian decree creating a commission with authority to control production, refining and export of all Rumanian oil "in conformity with the interests of the State."

In some foreign circles the Rumanian decree was reported due to German pressure to obtain all the oil possible from Rumania.

Reich pressure extends to oil: Page 2.

Committee Controls War Buying in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The White House announced today formation of a committee to prevent conflicts over purchases of American military and naval supplies by foreign governments. Members of the committee were named as Capt. Harry E. Collins, Director of Procurement of the Treasury Department, Chairman; Maj. Gen. Henry Gibbins, Quartermaster General of the Army; and Rear Admiral Ray Spear, Navy Paymaster General.

Lewis Says McNutt Hopes to 'Buy' Presidency

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—John L. Lewis declared today that Paul V. McNutt, Federal Social Security Administrator, hoped to "buy enough votes to make him President of the United States."

The Congress of Industrial Organizations chief, opening the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, described Mr. McNutt as a "political adventurer."

Two thousand delegates, representing 600,000 miners in 27 States and two Canadian Provinces, were on hand to hear the annual message from Mr. Lewis, their president. Philip Murray, U. M. W. Vice-President, predicted that the C. I. O. was "some day destined to be the only labor organization in the United States."

Rome Acts to Improve Military Efficiency

ROME (AP)—Measures increasing efficiency of Italy's Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel, while improving their economic condition, have been adopted by the Cabinet. Approval was given to a draft law for increased training of reserve officers; recruiting of second lieutenants would be restricted to men with war experience or special preparation; airmen were promised pension benefits and rapid promotion; special allowances will be made to naval men in African waters and Army men found in special straits because of military service.

N. Y. Bill Bars Racial Discrimination by Unions

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—New York's Senate passed unanimously and sent to Governor Lehman today an Assembly-approved bill to prohibit racial or religious discrimination by labor organizations. Approval was expected from the Governor.

President Accepts Resignation of Davies

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt accompanied his acceptance of Joseph E. Davies' resignation as Ambassador to Belgium with praise of the diplomat's ability to appraise events and gauge their "probable effect on future developments." The resignation was accepted as of Jan. 16. Mr. Davies has become special assistant to the Secretary of State as an adviser on problems and policies arising from war in Europe.

Uruguayan Council Approves Aid to Finland

MONTEVIDEO (AP)—The Council of Ministers approved today the Uruguayan Government's bill to contribute 100,000 pesos (about $65,800) to the aid of Finland. The bill now goes to Congress.

Browder Gets Four Years in Passport Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, has been convicted of using a passport obtained under false statements. For this offense against the Federal law he was immediately sentenced by Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe to four years in a Federal prison and fined $2,000. The Judge permitted Mr. Browder to remain at liberty on $7,500 bond pending appeal.

Japan Proposes Peace Plan To Chinese Puppet Governor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23 (AP)—The terms of a tentative peace agreement between Japan and Wang Ching-Wei, former Chinese Premier, which would grant Japan most of the objectives for which it invaded China were disclosed today by the sources close to Mr. Wang.

Japan would get economic dominance over China and sweeping military and political rights in several important special areas.

Mr. Wang, ousted from the Chiang Kai-shek regime and from Chinese Nationalist party offices a year ago, was chosen Jan. 8 by the Japanese Cabinet to head a new central government which the Japanese intend to establish in the Japanese-occupied sections of China.

The terms as disclosed indicate that Mr. Wang is yielding much to Japan while receiving no guarantees.

Informants said that a formal peace accord has not yet been concluded, but a "gentlemen's agreement" already has been signed.

The principal terms include:

Recognition of the Japanese conquest of Manchukuo.

Formation of a Japanese-Manchukuoan - Chinese anti - Communist Alliance.

Agreement by Japan to withdraw troops within two years from any area in central or south China where "the new government demonstrates its ability to maintain peace and order."

Joint government over Inner Mongolia by the Japanese Army and the Chinese.

The establishment of North China as a semi-autonomous area.

Permanent occupation by Japan of Hainan Island "for purposes of national defense" and naval operations. Hainan lies off the South China coast opposite French Indo- China.

Mr. Markham Goes to Washington
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Police Figures Of 13 Large Cities

In asking a survey of the adequacy of the police force of Boston, Fred A. Dakin, Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, made the following comparisons of 13 cities:

	No. of Police Officers	No. of Inhabitants Per Police Officer	No. of Police Officers Per S.Mi.
Boston	2,230	350	50.8
New York	18,645	372	62.4
Philadelphia	4,692	416	36.6
Detroit	3,765	417	27.3
St. Louis	1,849	445	30.3
Baltimore	1,691	476	21.5
Buffalo	1,162	497	30.0
San Francisco	1,273	498	30.3
Los Angeles	2,416	512	5.5
Chicago	6,459	523	32.0
Milwaukee	1,104	524	24.8
Cleveland	1,442	624	20.4
Pittsburgh	902	743	17.6

Boston Police Study Sought To Cut Costs

Boston has one police officer for every 350 inhabitants, the largest force in any of 13 largest cities of the United States today, declared Fred A. Dakin, Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in asking the Boston Finance Commission to make an immediate, extended, and exhaustive study of the question of the adequacy of the police force of the city.

No criticism of police officials or others is intended in proposing that the divergent views on the question be checked critically, "at a time when any additions to Boston's expenses must be avoided," the Committee made it clear. Thirty new patrolmen were added to the police force in January, and it is understood that 60 more may be added in April and July, making a total of 90 for the year 1940, the Committee showed.

If the proposed study is made, the employment of the 60 additional men now said to be contemplated, should be suspended, declared Mr. Dakin today. The study might answer, once and for all, the perennial question as to the validity of the comparison with other cities tending to show an excessive force in Boston, he said.

Important Departure

The proposed additions to the force represents an important departure from the policy of not filling vacancies, the Committee stated, but "we have found no published explanation of the reasons."

Cost of the 90 additional men—their appointment dates being staggered through the year—is expected to be somewhat in excess of $100,000, the Committee stated. "Next year, it will be about $150,000, and as step-rate salary increases operate, it will increase to a maximum of about $200,000. But because about one-half that

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Hotze Is Fined $10,000 and 1 Year in Prison

Brother Edward gets $5,000 fine and nine months, both for promoting lottery.

Joseph Hotze, Brookline ringleader of a $3,000,000-a-year number pool and horse-race betting syndicate, was fined $10,000 today and sentenced to a year in the House of Correction, Cambridge, on four indictments in Middlesex Superior Criminal Court charging him with setting up and promoting a lottery and other charges. A stay of sentence until Monday was denied by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick.

Edward Hotze, a brother, was fined $5,000 and sentenced to serve nine months in the House of Correction at Cambridge on the same charges.

During the afternoon, the Court was expected to pass sentence on 26 other defendants, all of whom pleaded guilty. Cases against two others were filed yesterday.

The District Attorney, addressing Judge Fosdick described three of the defendants as the "Blue Hill Avenue wing" of the number syndicate. He said they employed 36 agents to carry on their work, and were one of two groups which paid 25 per cent to Joseph Hotze (Hotze, the Hoodsie), of Crescent Street, Brookline, alleged head of the syndicate.

One of the three, Mrs. Gertie Meitlich of Roxbury, kept the account books, according to Attorney Bradford, and looked after the interests of the Blue Hill wing at Somerville headquarters. The Prosecuting Attorney said Mrs. Meitlich had deposited $71,000 in an Upham's Corner bank in 1937-38.

$30,048 on Two Books

Louis Geller, the District Attorney said, headed up the Blue Hill Avenue group and in July, 1939, had two number books in the Somerville office in which the total collected was $30,048.

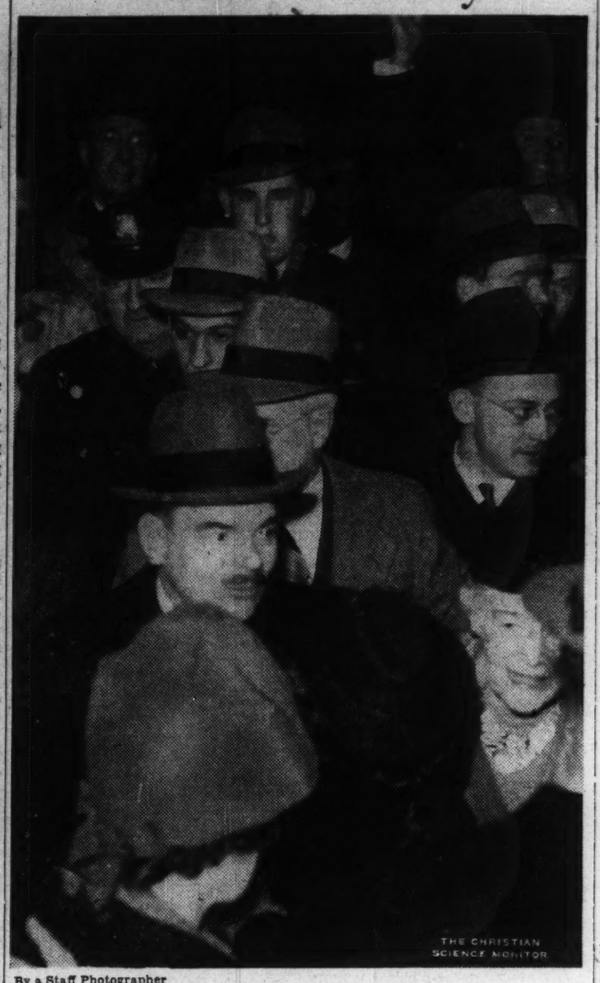
Benjamin Geller, a brother, the District Attorney described as a "tool and agent" of his brother. He was the only one of the 10 for whom Bradford did not demand a jail sentence.

Wendell P. Murray, counsel for Hotze, asked the Court to have the police officer who had charge of the investigation of the Hotze organization take the stand and explain the amount set by Mr. Bradford as a gross take of $274,000 in a "poor" month. Mr. Murray said he was informed the syndicate profits (given as $95,000 by Mr. Bradford on the $274,000) were actually very small and averaged 3 to 4 per cent.

Judge Fosdick disclosed by ques-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Welcome to Dewey



By a Staff Photographer

Republican Candidate in Boston

Crowd at Back Bay Station greets racket-busting District Attorney who starts campaign on nondefeatist platform.

Dewey Urges American Youth To Support Free Enterprise

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Answering critics who say he is "too young" to be President, Thomas E. Dewey, in Boston today for the third of his major pre-convention addresses, asserted that young people must inevitably enter politics and take their place in government if they are to preserve the economy of free enterprise in which rests their only hope for jobs and constructive positions in society.

"In the 10 years of the depression," pointed out Mr. Dewey, riding up on the train from Providence this morning, "some 500,000 young people have come to maturity."

"And to voting age," you interject.

"That's true. Hundreds of thousands of these young people between 20 and 30 have never had a job. They have never known the reasonable security that comes with having a job and knowing they could get another if they needed to.

Reviews Own Career

"They have their years before them; consequently the whole machinery of how jobs are created is of more vivid importance to them than to any other section of our people.

"For their own preservation they must see that government does not thwart the economic system of free enterprise which gives them opportunity to go some place, to achieve something."

You ask what government can do.

"Well, that's skirting pretty close to my speech tonight," replies Mr. Dewey who tells you he has been informed by Republican leaders that Mechanics Building will be packed for his address.

The speech is to be radiocast over N. B. C. from 7:30 to 8 p. m.

Himself 37, two years above the legal age limit for the Nation's highest post, Mr. Dewey spoke of his nine years of public service, first in the Attorney General's office in Washington, and latterly

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Intimate Message from Washington

Facts Are Needed About Subversive Termites, and Dies Committee, It Is Acknowledged, Can Be a Big Help If It Sticks to Facts

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

One of the great needs of the day is accurate information about subversive activities within the United States. It is likely that this need will grow more pressing before it is relieved. It generally happens that, in the excitement of a warring world, the fanatics of all sides make themselves felt and band together. The nerves of the public also get on edge so that it is easier to rouse controversy both for and against the groups involved. Nothing meets such a situation like accurate, impartial information from a source whose judicial character can not be disputed.

Is the United States getting that information now? The answer is that it is not. There is a strong hope, however, that in the days to come the machinery for gathering the facts will be so altered that it will generate light rather than heat and smoke. A number of divergent developments may bring about this happy result.

The agency which presumably will gather the facts is the Dies Committee. There are indications that it is somewhat chastened, and that it may set about its important task in a new mood. Members who appeared before the House Rules Committee, and who later will take the House floor to secure a year's continuation of the Committee, admit their past faults, and promise to amend their ways in the future.

The heart of the matter is that nothing serves to put out a conflagration of prejudices quicker than a stream of facts. That is the kind of water that the Dies Committee should pump to these burning debates. A conflagration of prejudices and emotions can destroy a nation just as a real fire destroys a house. The public needs facts, always facts. What should we feel of a fire department that poured gasoline on a blaze instead of water? And yet some of the unfounded assertions and unproved charges from within the Dies Committee have seemed in the present situation like gasoline on a blaze.

The Radio Priest Off at a Tangent

Here is one concrete instance of the need of facts. Recently, as everyone knows, 17 misguided young men of the so-called "Christian Front" were arrested by federal agents in New York on charges of a preposterous plot to overthrow the Government. If not connected with the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit, they were apparently influenced by him. And he, in turn, apparently has thought better of an earlier disassociation with the 17 and has come to their defense as a "friend of the accused."

In the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's radio address last Sunday making this announcement, he went to the Dies Committee for a quotation. In the excitable hands of such a man as the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, one sees how important it is to have facts, and to have them accurate and indisputable. The Rev. Mr. Coughlin demanded why, following publication of the Dies Committee report on un-American activities, Frank Murphy the then Attorney General and J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation did not "apprehend the 2,000 or more Communists working in the public buildings at Washington almost under their very eyes."

The first answer to the Coughlin charge is, of course, that there are not, and never have been, 2,000 Communists working for the Government, and that the Dies Committee, as such, never made that charge. That part is easy to answer. What is more difficult to do however, is to overcome the inference left by certain statements of the Dies Committee Chairman, and by certain actions of the Committee itself that Communism is rampant here.

Where the Trouble Started

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee, last summer made vague charges as to the allegedly large number of Communists employed in Washington. According to press reports he congratulated the Administration on its supposed intention of ousting these radicals. Mr. Roosevelt and members of the Administration ridiculed such statements and said they knew of no such proposed purge. Thereupon followed more charges, and the publication by the Dies Committee of a list of names, purporting to be Federal dues-payers to the "American League for Peace and Democracy."

Under this patriotic title,—which might have deceived all but the most suspicious—lurked, according to the Dies Committee, a Communist "front" organization. The charge was heatedly denied by the League's officers. In any case, there was no charge that the 563 Federal employees whose names were in the seized files of the League, were Communists themselves. It was apparently from this list of 563 that the Rev. Mr. Coughlin got his estimate of "2,000 or more Communists."

The Dies Committee could perform an inestimable service to the country if it would supply facts on such issues which are under passionate and emotional debate. Without facts hysteria can develop, and to supply rumors and unproved assertions simply makes dangerous prejudices burn brighter.

Enemies and friends of the Dies Committee who testified here on its proposed continuation agree on one point—that it has a unique present hold on popular imagination. News from the Dies Committee competes with only the European war for front-page prominence, it is agreed. Under these circumstances, the continued Committee has the power of doing a patriotic, judicial service of first rate national importance if it will do one thing—stick to facts.

Richard L. Strout

Paris Fashions Retreat From Military Styles

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP)—Military influences in Paris fashions have retreated before a heavy barrage of highly feminine styles in showings inaugurating the 1940 summer season.

Tailored suits yielded to the softening touches of embroidered details, shirred pockets, and velvet collars. Fitted coats featured silk bindings, satin cravats and buttons made of mirrors.

Feminine advances in silhouette were along the lines of wider flares in coats and suits, especially in the back. Longer skirts shown in Creed's collection completely covered the knees.

Paquin's new styles included lace evening dresses with transparent bodices posed over flesh-colored fabrics. Full-skirted day dresses of summer prints were shown with triplefrilled bloomers. Two-piece suits in showings often had kilt-pleated skirts in wool checks or plaid taffetas, worn with contrasting wool jackets. Tight-waisted coats had full flared skirts and sometimes big fox collars.

All skirts at Paquin's were strikingly short. Extremely large hats made of black patent leather were shown. Materials in displays included fancy striped, checked and mixed wools. Large plaids were employed for short, straight reefer jackets, and full-backed swagger coats. Summer suits were made in new shiny ciré linen, and heavy Ottoman silks.

Soft colors used were canary yellow, robin's egg blue, sage, light grays, almond greens, and clover purples. Other colors included mustard, royal, navy, and black.

Hull Seeks End To Delay of U.S. Ships by British

London, in appreciating American viewpoint, points to needs of Nation at war.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 23 — While Americans are asking in indignant exasperation: "Why does Britain insist on searching United States mail, getting only few paltry dollars and causing terrific damage to the Allied cause?" The British are asking with equal astonishment: "Why do Americans fail to understand that we are fighting for our lives against a powerful enemy who is receiving not few paltry dollars but millions of pounds and much valuable information through the United States mails?"

Aroused at what seems to them the unjustifiable interference with American rights and property, Americans demand: "Must this nonsense continue?" While the British, remembering that the Americans in similar circumstances searched neutral mails in the last war, wonderingly inquire: "Must this misunderstanding continue?"

Where Is the Solution?

Thus it is clear that quite apart from any legal or factual arguments presented by each side, there is disagreement due to the conflicting attitudes arising from diametrically opposed viewpoints. This misunderstanding is less likely to be cleared away by the amassing of counter arguments on the part of both countries than by the genuine effort of each to appreciate the position and point of view of the other.

The British position—and this is the vital point to be grasped if English actions are to be understood—is that of a Nation up to its neck in war, fighting for its very existence against the greatest military and air machine the world has ever known.

Although the war in the west is not openly raging, and because it is Helsingfors and not London that is being bombed, Britain sees deeper than to call it a "phoney war," and the Government is very far from assuming that the balance is yet safely on the Allied side.

The American View

Official Britain understands both the American determination to stay out of the war, and the American sympathy for the Allied cause.

The British Government decided to search the clipper mails at Bermuda only with regret after the American viewpoint had been fully presented by experts on the subject and thoroughly examined.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that most British people feel that if they are not actually fighting a war which is as much America's as it is Britain's, at least the issues at stake are such that a British defeat would be a grave matter for the United States also. It would indeed be almost inhuman if the British—who, as they see it, are struggling to preserve civilization itself, to defend the liberty of conscience, of religion, and of speech, to protect democracy against dictatorship, and to uphold right against might—were not influenced in their actions by the conviction that this is indeed a war on behalf of all right-thinking peoples, and not for themselves alone.

Americans, of course, can hardly be expected to think of all that when their ships are being delayed and mails examined. It is clearly up to the British authorities to do everything possible to minimize the delay and damage to American interests and property. But at the same time, the British hope that, to avoid unneeded complications over clashes that are almost unavoidable in wartime between belligerents and neutrals, Americans will make an effort to remember Britain's own position at present and the heavy burden that war has placed on the British people.

Early correction of present difficulty is seen following talk with Lothian.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Early correction of what the United States considers to be Great Britain's unreasonable interference with American shipping in the Mediterranean is expected to result from Secretary of State Cordell Hull's urgent aide mémoire and subsequent personal conversations with the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador in Washington.

The retention of a cordial and sympathetic public opinion in the United States is very much desired by London, and it is known that the State Department has stressed this point in counselling British officials to adhere to the most reasonable practices wherever the neutral interests of the United States impinge upon the war.

The immediate issue before American and British officials is the delay of American vessels destined for neutral ports, particularly at Gibraltar. The United States cites the fact that American ships have been detained from nine to 18 days; that while the average delays to American vessels has been 12.4 days the average delay to Italian ships has been only four days; that American vessels have been ordered to proceed to the belligerent port of Marseille in violation of United States law; and that official mail for American missions in Europe has been greatly delayed.

Confers With Lothian

The aide mémoire which was the basis of the long conference yesterday between Secretary Hull and Lord Lothian ends with a detailed list of ships delayed by the British Contraband Control and contends that such detention has at times been both unnecessarily long and discriminatory, especially in comparison with the treatment of Italian vessels.

"This Government must expect," the memorandum concludes, "that the British Government will at least take suitable and prompt measures to bring about an immediate correction of this situation. It will appreciate receiving advices that the situation has been corrected."

It can be taken for granted that the United States Government is not unmindful of commercial difficulties and pressure which are certain to fall upon all neutrals but Secretary Hull, as is apparent in his aide mémoire and as he emphasized to Lord Lothian, is firmly intent that America's popular friendliness for the Allied cause shall not be taken as an abandonment of its neutral rights.

Seek Italian Friendship

Without further official information, the only reason which the British have offered to account for extended delays to American shipping is the possibility that the American vessels may contain more items of contraband than the Italian ships whose cargoes could be more readily checked. It is believed here, however, that Britain is being particularly considerate of the Italians and for reasons of policy have been doing everything possible to keep a wavering neutral friendly to the Allied side.

Of the other questions under examination by American and British diplomats, the rather sudden withdrawal of large British purchases of farm commodities is the most urgent and the most direct in its impact upon the United States. American tobacco growers, for example, are protesting the transfer of British orders to Turkey and in some cases are calling for retaliatory action.

Government officials are giving no support to such demands. It needs to be understood that Great Britain buys much more from the United States than it sells to this country and consequently the United States has no tenable ground on which to base any complaint to Britain for diverting some of its war orders to countries which are in a position to buy British goods in return.

British Position

The Treasury Department recognizes that ordinary prudence makes it imperative that the British conserve their foreign exchange in every possible way and the obvious way of conserving foreign exchange is for Britain to buy war supplies where it can sell in return.

In fact, the most careful and informed opinion among Treasury officials in Washington is that the sum total of American exports are not likely to be greatly stepped up by war orders and that in the end America's domestic trade will emerge from the war stronger and better balanced than it did in 1919.

Britain explains why it must open mails: Page 7.

N. Y. Group Seeks Honesty in Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Formation of The Independent Committee on Political Techniques, a nonpartisan group aimed at fostering "honesty, integrity and modern methods in the presentation of candidates and issues" in the succession of important political campaigns in New York this year, next year and in 1942, was announced by Pat Fiel, an attorney and president of the Independent Speakers' Association, here today.

Bart Andress, who served as public relations director in the successful campaign of the late W. Arthur Cunningham for Comptroller in 1933, and was on the executive staff of the Fusion campaign headquarters in the 1937 mayoralty election, has accepted the chairmanship of the new committee, which will have headquarters at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Reich Pressure Extends to Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 23—Reports, so far unconfirmed, of an allied warning to Rumania against forcing British and French oil companies in Rumania to furnish oil to Germany, apparently result from new pressures by the Reich in Eastern Europe.

Both Rumania and Poland appear involved.

For while the Polish Government, in exile at Angers, France, continues to organize itself, having elected Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist, as President of its National Parliament, Germany is rapidly taking measures to turn its recent conquest more completely to its own use.

According to today's reports from Bucharest the Reich activities in what was Poland are not limited to those districts which have been incorporated into Germany, or to the puppet territory governed by a German commissioner.

By a newly revealed arrangement with Moscow, Germany has obtained the right to operate and police 200 miles of railroad in Russian Poland, connecting with the Rumanian oil fields.

Troops Guard Railway

This section of line, which runs from Cernauti in Bukovina (Rumania), through Lwow and Jaroslaw in former Poland to German Silesia, is being put under the protection of German troops under the pretext that the train crews had proved rebellious so that Germany had not been receiving its proper shipments of oil.

The working of the line, moreover, the Germans allege, had been inefficient and some shipments had been lost altogether.

This new move, which Rumanians declare, is partly attributed to the fact that Germany has been receiving only 100 tank cars daily from Rumania instead of the 300 contracted for in the agreement of Dec. 21, has necessarily caused serious disquiet in Rumania, and Berlin has reassured Bucharest that no serious concentration of troops will be made on the Rumanian frontier. Nevertheless, the fact that only two days ago, reports from Yugoslavia stated that five divisions had been added to the German troops regularly kept in northwest Slovakia, not far to the west of Southern Poland, has done little to relieve the tension aroused by the new move.

[The Allied warning, according to Associated Press dispatches from Bucharest, Rumania, said "grave consequences" would follow if Rumania's new National Petroleum Commission should attempt to divert to Germany the output of British and French owned oil plants.

"Price" Not Disclosed

What price Germany may have paid Russia for virtually taking over so valuable a tract as this Polish Galicia has not been revealed, although there have been hints that plans are on foot for the cession of Warsaw to the Soviet in return for the cession of Galicia to the Reich.

In the remainder of the conquered territory, reports show that German control has brought large-scale transfers of populations, frequently—and particularly in the case of the Jews—attended with such hardship and cruelty as to have aroused protests from all parts of the world.

The ruthless manner in which Berlin has gone to work to make over the new territory is illustrated by an announcement of Jan. 20 that Field Marshal Herman Göring, supreme war economic authority, by a decree of Jan. 15 had ordered confiscation of the entire property of the former Polish state.

Property Values Listed

District agents have been ordered to report in detail on the status of properties in their areas within one month.

The effect of German rule in German Bohemia on "puppet Poland," now technically known as the "Government General," is forcefully described in a radio broadcast from the Vatican in English yesterday. The announcer stated that 70 per cent of the Polish population was facing starvation, and that Poles and Jews were being herded into separate ghettos, while food reserves and tools were being taken away from Poland to replenish German stores.

The speaker, whose words are to be rebroadcast later in Italian and German, declared that bad as were conditions in the Russian-occupied areas of Poland, "even more violent and persistent is the assault on elementary justice and decency in that part of Poland which has fallen to the administration of Germany.

Blame Put on Plutocrats

A system of "deportation and ignominy," he went on, "is being organized in the depths of one of Europe's severest winters by methods that can only be described as brutal."

Apparently answering the charge made in many quarters that the cause of much of this distress is due to the fact that the German leadership had not arrived at any definite decision as to what to do with Poland, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels told a mass meeting of Germans in the newly annexed Posen area recently that "the plutocrats in London and Paris will learn in due time what the Führer has in mind."

For some weeks recently there were indications of some change in the policy that sent 45,000 Jews, mostly from Vienna and Prague, to the devastated district around Lublin, and left them, without funds and little shelter, to fend for themselves in the severe winter. Instead of continuing to send others to join this starvation multitude, steps were being taken to keep Jews in other cities—60,000 from Austria, Poznan, and Silesia are concentrated around Cracow, capital of the territory ruled by Governor General Hans Frank. Others are held around Radom, Minsk, and Mazowiech, where they have been ordered to settle in separate districts.

Deportations Continued

But within the last few days deportations to the Lublin reservation were continued, two companies of 600 Bohemian Jews having arrived there.

It is stated that only 5,000 men remain at Lublin of those sent from Bohemia or Austria, the rest, if they have survived, having escaped into Russian Poland.

Less ruthless, though bringing great hardship and suffering, are such transplantings as that of 80,000 Galician Jews, who had been living in Germany since the last war, and who are being deported to Eastern Poland in exchange for 150,000 German colonists living in Eastern Galicia. The fact that these Jews are allowed to take their property with them—which the Jews bound for Lublin are not—only modifies in some degree the hardships of the change, which is felt equally keenly by the Germans compelled to leave the Baltic states for points in Poland.

Altogether some 600,000 persons are being transplanted by the German-Soviet agreement in addition to the 125,000 or so moved in to the Reich territory from the Baltic states.

Throughout its dealings with the Polish people, who have come under German sway, the Berlin Government has left no doubt with them that they are a subject race, and if those who have come under Russian rule have not had quite the same hardships, their case has been only in a certain degree less tragic.

Election Day Set In Russian Poland

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Jan. 23

Deputies to the Supreme Soviet will be elected March 24 in the section of Poland occupied by Soviet Russia.

An official decree said Deputies would be selected in the Ukrainian Republic districts of Volhynia, Drogobych, Lwow, Rovno, Stanislav and Tarnopol, and from the White Russian Republic district of Baranovichi, Byelostok, Brest, Vileika, and Pinsk.

Issue of Benjamin Franklin's Paper Preserved in One Family for 173 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. — An issue of The Pennsylvania Gazette, preserved since 1767, which was once owned by Benjamin Franklin, has come to light here.

The paper, dated Jan. 1, 1767, is a four-page publication, which has been kept in excellent condition for 173 years and is the property of Joseph H. O'Connell of "Redbrook." It has been in the O'Connell family since the date of its publication.

According to Mr. O'Connell, the paper was given to his great-great-grandmother and grandfather by Franklin himself when they were passing through Philadelphia on their way to Cincinnati, where they settled.

Many items appear in the Gazette, which are interesting both from a historical standpoint and because they explain some of the customs of the times.

For instance, a dispatch is printed from Williamsburg, Va., dated Dec. 11, 1766, which reads: "On Monday the 20th of October last there fell in Halifax County an amazing shower of hail, which was preceded by a great noise in the air. Many hailstones were as large as a pint bowl, and one measured five inches long an hour after it fell. The cloud arose in the northwest and had its direction to the southeast. The trees are not only stript of their leaves, but of their boughs and twigs also, and appear more naked than they would have done in the middle of winter."

In a local item the following appeared: "Mr. Kinnersley proposes to exhibit at the College, in this city, tomorrow and Saturday and again on Monday and Tuesday, next week, a course of electrical experiments, divided into two lectures; in which more of the Nature and Properties of Lightning will be shown, that was even known in the World, till lately."

There are also notices of runaway servants, loss of horses, and property for sale, and wine and rum to sell. The last page contains legal notices, and at the bottom of this page the following appears: "Printed at Philadelphia by David Hall and William Siller, at the New Printing-Office, near the Market."

Smathers to Retire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—United States Senator William H. Smathers Democrat, returned to his home here over the week-end and announced he would retire to private activities when his term ends on Jan. 3, 1942, when he will have served 22 years in public life in various posts. "I'll practice a little law and loaf," he said.

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Royalty on Skis

Wide World

Princess Galyani **King Ananda**

The King of Muang Thai (Siam) and his sister ride to the top of skiing slope in Switzerland. The boy King is a winter sport enthusiast.

Education of a King

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Far from the pomp and cares of Kingship, yet nominal ruler of 13,000,000 Siamese, King Ananda skis on Swiss slopes as any schoolboy would. Princess Galyani, his sister, is there to pull the King out of snowdrifts—or be pulled out!

Ananda's last comment on the comparative delights of being a King or playing games, gave kingship the worst of it. Although ready to assume his duties loyally when the time comes, Ananda counts his days of freedom on the Swiss mountains.

Coronation with its elaborate Oriental ritual waits until he is 20—another six years. But the boy-ruler became King on March 7, 1935, with the abdication of his uncle, King Prajadhipok. A regency of three princes rules for King Ananda until he comes of age.

Events that swept Ananda onto the throne still are changing his country. Prajadhipok resigned in the heat of a controversy over the King's powers. Before 1932, Prajadhipok held sway as one of the world's few remaining absolute monarchs. A revolt against privileges of the royal princes compelled adoption of a Constitution limiting the King. As Constitutional Monarch, Prajadhipok came into conflict with powerful leaders who controlled the Government.

Insisting that an oligarchy wanted to control Muang Thai (Siam), the King, who had gone to England, left office on March 2, 1935. Ananda stood next in line. By special rulings, the boy was allowed to continue his schooling as his mother wished. A formal visit home in 1938 allowed the Siamese to see their King, officially named "Arbiter of the Ebb and Flow of the Tides," and known as "Brother of the Moon."

Road Transport in Australia Developed on Network Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—Australia is beginning to turn from its railroads, though these are State-owned and operated, and today the future of the transport system of this country is seen to lie in the highways.

In Victoria that admission no more than confirms the record of a generation of road building. In the past 26 years this State has spent more than $175,000,000 on its roads which, for 1,800,000 persons, is considered a high figure.

Since the first year of the World War Victoria has made over its road system. Dirt roads have become paved highways along which automobiles speed. Where once there were no roads at all there are now networks of them. The chief share of this work outside the cities has been done by the Country Roads Board, a co-ordinating body which has carried out a State-wide plan of road building and maintenance. This road authority has control of the revenue from automobile taxes, and spends the money very much as it likes. The outcome of this has been a series of programs on an increasingly elaborate scale.

2,200 Bridges Built

Loan money pledged by the Board for roads now exceeds $57,000,000. More than 12,500 miles of new paved roads have been built, 2,200 new bridges constructed. The total revenue from automobile taxes handed to the Board last year was $8,000,000; this State's share of the gasoline tax collected by the Federal Government added another $3,500,000.

Income on this scale means big business, and so roads have been built longer and better. More good roads have meant more automobiles, and today motor registrations in the State top 255,000—one automobile to every eight persons.

Significant of the change to road transport which has been taking place here is the rise in commercial autos. For while the total of private motors is now 143,000, an increase of almost 4 per cent in the last few years, the number of trucks and commercially-operated autos stands at a figure 10,700 higher than it did—an increase of 16 per cent.

In this way Australians have been turning into road users on a larger scale. Defenders of Government enterprise may praise the railroads in spite of their annual losses, strategists may talk of their importance in war and revive plans for unifying gauges, but the ordinary citizen has been thinking more in terms of the internal combustion engine.

Heavy Railway Investment

This development of roads has taken place in the face of determined Government efforts to preserve the railroads, in which this State has an investment of $400,000,000, largely owing to foreign bondholders, and of discriminatory taxes heaped on the road users. The fact that private transport operators use State-made roads to take revenue from the State-owned railroad system has caused considerable comment.

Yet no region shows more clearly what roads can achieve than Gippsland in this State. Here you may meet prosperous farmers who 30 years ago used to struggle to get their products to the markets by packhorse or sled. Journeys which meant a day a generation ago are now completed in an hour by automobile. Regions where railroads could not go have been made thriving communities by roads.

Besides construction of new highways, the Country Roads Board improves old ones.

Giuseppe Motta

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 23 (AP)—Dr. Giuseppe Motta, who passed on here today, was five times President of Switzerland and a member of the Swiss Government since 1911. His latest office was Chief of the Swiss Political Department.

Before his terms of presidency, Dr. Motta was a member of the Swiss Federal Council, or national executive body, from 1899 to 1911. He also had been Vice-President five times, Foreign Minister, and head of the Customs and Finance Departments.

He served as Honorary President of the League of Nations Assembly at its first meeting in 1920. He continued active in League affairs after that, and in 1924 was elected President.

A native of Airolo, in the Italian-speaking canton of Ticino, he first served in the State Council and eventually became a leader of the (Roman) Catholic - Conservative Party.

As one of Switzerland's most widely known leaders, Dr. Motta successfully opposed all attempts at Swiss recognition of the Soviet Union. At the League session in which Russia was ousted last month, however, he instructed the Swiss delegate to abstain from voting as a gesture of strict Swiss neutrality.

1,000,000 Tons Lost in Sea War By Ship Lines

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—World merchant shipping losses since the start of the war were pushed above the 1,000,000-ton mark by a heavy week-end toll, Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette reported yesterday.

Lloyd's said that 268 ships of 18 nations, aggregating 1,003,651 tons, had gone to the bottom to date through war action, collision or grounding attributable to war conditions.

Of the important maritime nations, the United States was the only one not represented in the long list of losses.

Heaviest loser among the belligerent nations was Britain, whose losses include 131 merchant vessels, totaling 493,634 tons, the report said.

The publication declared France had lost 11 ships, totaling 55,581 tons; Germany 24 ships, totaling 140,595 tons, and Poland one ship of 14,294 tons. Neutrals have lost 101 ships, aggregating 299,547 tons.

Warships Not Included

The list did not include belligent warships sunk or captured vessels. According to the latest figures available here, Germany has lost 19 vessels, totaling 88,218 tons through capture.

Norway, Lloyd's List disclosed, has been the hardest hit of the neutrals, losing 29 vessels, totaling 68,544 tons. Sweden has lost 23 ships, totaling 47,085 tons; Greece 11, total 49,932 tons, and Italy three, totaling 14,462 tons.

Other nations which have lost ships include Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Estonia, Finland, Japan, Lithuania, Panama, Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, the Admiralty summarized the week's shipping losses as four British ships, totaling 23,843 tons, 11 neutrals, totaling 35,245 tons, and three German ships.

List of Recent Sinkings

Latest sinkings attributed to sea warfare, subsequent to the Lloyd's summary, were reported as follows:

Two steamers, the British Baltanglia, 1,523 tons, and the Norwegian Pluto, 1,598 tons, sank today after hitting mines off the northeast coast of England.

The recent sinking of another vessel, the 1,304-ton Swedish steamer Foxen, also was disclosed.

There were no fatalities in the Baltanglia and Pluto sinkings. Twenty-seven persons aboard the Baltanglia and 22 from the Pluto reached a coastal fishing village in lifeboats.

The Greek freighter Ekatontarchos Dracoulis, 5,329 tons, was reported torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine 150 miles off the Peniche coast of Portugal Jan. 21. It was believed six of the crew of 28 were killed after an Italian ship rescued 12 in one liftboat and a Spanish freighter picked up 10 others in a second lifeboat.

The 1,569-ton Norwegian steamer Maurita was believed lost after a naval vessel picked up a raft in the North Sea believed to have belonged to the Maurita.

The British Admiralty announced the 250-ton naval trawler Valdora was overdue and presumed to be lost with nine men, bringing Britain's acknowleged naval losses to 22 ships.

Capture of the 619-ton German steamer Phaedra by a warship last week was announced by the Admiralty today. Other German ships lost were the Albert Janus, 1,598 tons, scuttled Jan. 15, and the August Thyssen, 2,342 tons, sunk by a Swedish mine.

Japan Insistent

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Unanimously backed by the Japanese Cabinet, Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita said today that he would "insist that Germans taken from the liner Asama Maru be returned to "Japan" by the British.

Police blocked an attempt today by members of the Rightist political party, Tohokai, to demonstrate in front of the British Embassy against removal of the 21 Germans by a British warship.

A delegation, however, presented a resolution demanding a British apology and return of the Germans who were taken from the liner 35 miles off Yokohama.

The Japanese Government yesterday made the incident the subject of a vigorous protest, reserving the right to demand return of the seamen and requesting a "full, valid explanation."

The resolution presented by the Tokokai delegation said the "British warship's action so near Yokohama constituted a maximum insult to the Empire of Japan."

Ship Fire Probed

GENOA, Italy, Jan. 23 (AP)—Line officials, still without information on the cause of the fire which enveloped the 11,669-ton Italian liner Orazio Jan. 21 questioned some 500 survivors landed here today by the Italian rescue ships Conte Biancamano and Colombo.

At the time of the rescue ship's arrival, the list of missing stood at 70, of which six were believed passengers.

The Italian Line, owner of the Orazio, reported 561 persons had been saved. The French Contraband Control reported it took 12 Germans off the ship before the fire broke out.

[In Paris, French officials denied a dispatch by the German News Agency DNB which they said implied the French Contraband Commission was responsible for the disaster.]

The original passenger and crew lists totaled 643.

The sudden explosion and fire were reported to have destroyed most of the Orazio's lifeboats.

American Women Back Peace Action in Orient

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Sentiment is piling up at the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, now in session here, for United States action to promote a peace settlement in the Far East.

Members of 11 national women's organizations are debating, along with other international questions, possible maneuvers to end the stalemated war between China and Japan.

Miss Josephine Schain, chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, broached the subject in her opening address to the conference last night, when she suggested passage of an embargo on war materials to Japan, as one way of punishing treaty-breaking nations.

The subject was discussed more fully today by Dr. William C. Johnstone, Professor of Political Science at George Washington University, who recommended that the United States extend only temporarily its commercial treaty with Japan, expiring on Jan. 26, and at the same time define the terms of a peace settlement in the Sino-Japanese war.

"The Washington conference treaties brought stability to the Pacific for 10 years," Professor Johnstone told the women. "There is no reason why an intelligent United States policy cannot produce another decade of stability and peace in that part of the world.

Clear Statement of Aims

"It is up to the American Government, having cleared the decks for action against Japan, to make public exactly what we expect of Japan," he declared. "These decisions," he added, "should not be made because of sympathy for China or antagonism for Japan, but on the basis of careful consideration of the best interests of the United States."

Terms of settlement suggested by Professor Johnstone were these:

An independent China, with sovereignty and control over territory held prior to July, 1937.

Agreement on the part of the United States and other western powers to give up special rights and privileges in China, along with Japan.

Removal of discriminatory clauses against the Japanese from the immigration laws of the United States and other Pacific countries.

Miss Schain, in her opening address to the conference urged American participation in shaping the "scope and spirit of world affairs.

"We should continue to fight to keep out of the present war, but that is not enough," she told the women.

"The level of international ethics is a matter of concern to each and every one of us," she continued. "The breakdown of international law means that treaties which affect us are in danger. Our own self-interest is involved. Now is the time to vow that we shall do our utmost to help build some sort of system whereby peaceful processes shall take the place of settling disputes by war."

Speaking on the same program, Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College, described present American public opinion as a "weird mixture of irresponsible isolationism and incessant meddling with other people's business.

Must Accept Responsibilities

"Just as we blamed England for her refusal to protect Czechoslovakia at Munich and at the same time refused to accept any responsibility ourselves for anything beyond our own borders, we are now inclined," Dr. Gideonse said, "to think that the Allies, who do the actual fighting should make a prompt accounting to us of the peace terms they intend to establish.

"If we are not willing to take lasting responsibilities in the coming peace settlement we should be silent and let others state the terms for which they at least have undertaken the responsibility of action," he declared.

Representatives of the 11 participating organizations and chairmen of conference commissions made their annual reports at this morning's sessions.

Speakers at problem luncheons, in addition to Professor Johnstone, were Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, of the Foreign Policy Association; Ernest Galarza, of the Pan American Union; and Clarence K. Streit, author of "Union Now."

Before peace can be broached in Europe, one of the belligerents will have had to win a decisive victory in the field, Mrs. Dean told the conference. She predicted that the hope of achieving a peace free from the hatreds of 1919 would become "increasingly dim" as the conflict grows more bitter.

Do Sales Rise as Prices Fall? Battle of Statistics Waged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—A battle of economic giants began before the Federal Monopoly Committee today as the United States Steel Company hurled masses of statistics against the counter-arguments of the Federal Trade Commission.

Like the Great Disputations of the Middle Ages, that caused wars and revolts and set brother against brother, the issue today was largely theoretical.

No immediate strike was involved, no pressing tax issue, no current political program.

What was involved however struck at the very citadel of a dominant school of economic thought—the theory that consumption rises if prices go down, and accordingly that the way to increase sales and jobs is to cut prices.

Boiling down the comment of a galaxy of United States Steel Company talent today, which began with an introduction by Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the gigantic corporation, the answer entered was—

"It ain't so!"

At least, said the steel economists, it isn't true for steel.

Challenges Pet Theory

To the economists of the Federal Trade Commission, this assertion is rank heresy.

The ablest arguments of the New Deal are being marshalled to meet this attack.

And so today, the big Senate caucus room with its immense crystal chandeliers hanging from marble ceiling became a battleground of abstract discussion related to actual life by bushels of statistical documents.

The unfortunate newspaper men who covered the hearing at its start were snowed under with statistics.

The steel company realized it was battling for a basic contention Mr. Fairless explained, and a special "TNEC group" was formed in his organization. It included 30 highly paid professional men he said and had worked 1½ years.

The results of this group's studies were dumped on the reporters today. Each writer got about 5 pounds of documents in the first batch. Other batches continued to fall.

The Steel Company had secured Prof. Theodore O. Yntema of the University of Chicago School of Business, to present its case. It is estimated informally that the company spent over $150,000 to prove this one point, put as previously in the simple assertion "'t'aint so!"

To support this single contention, a mountain of figures was offered. One of these documents, dealing with steel basing points was held back at the request of Willis J. Ballinger, economic adviser of the FTC, until the Commission's answering statistics can be marshalled.

Industry Free to Talk

One feature of the hearing was that the Steel Company was given a free hand to present its case.

As many Congressional hearings have been attacked as "witch hunts," this Monopoly Committee has developed a different technique.

The industry under investigation is given a free hand to present its case. Its officials are present at all times during the inquiry.

In this instance the only restriction on the corporation was to hold back the documents from Nov. 8, when they were first ready, till the present, in order to give the Federal Trade Commission opportunity to gather its own statistical barrage.

To both sides the question seems of basic importance. Abstruse as it seems to a layman, its correct solution is a matter of vital economic interest. Involved in it is the best way of meeting unemployment and the whole theory of prices in relation to the business cycle.

The inquiry now going on is one of the most searching investigations of a particular industry in history. The committee room resembles a court of law, in which the respective sides are represented by economists, not lawyers.

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United States and Japan: Asian Rights at Stake

While Washington, as inscrutable as one of Japan's many bronze Buddhas, permits Jan. 26 to approach without making a move to replace the expiring 1911 trade pact, the two Pacific nations enter a period of tense expectancy. Without one official word of condemnation, the United States is using its trade lever as a reminder to Japan that American and Chinese rights must be respected. The following article, first in a series, records the Japanese position.

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Facing the nettlesome situation brought about by termination next Friday of the Japanese-American treaty of commerce and navigation, Japan realizes that it has arrived at a crucial point.

Particularly disturbing is the fact that under other circumstances, the state of the world might be bringing a rich harvest into the coffers of Japanese exporters. Instead, the nation must tighten its belt and face deeper privations for the immediate future. The prospect is not regarded as disastrous, but it is unquestionably disheartening.

For several months, strenuous efforts have been made to open new trade channels for both purchase and sale. The continuing "China affair" naturally entails a steady requirement of war materials, formerly purchased to a large extent from America. Similarly it ties up factories which might otherwise be producing goods salable in South America or other neutral countries.

As matters stand, Japan can hardly change over its purchases from America to other countries producing munitions. Many supplying nations, such as Germany and Britain, are completely off the map as producers of military exports.

Silk Market Needed

Similarly, Japan finds it difficult to replace America as a buyer of silk, and to lesser extent of canned fish, pottery and similar goods. Strenuous efforts have been made to strengthen trade relations with certain nations such as the Soviet Union. These cannot, however, be very adequate substitutes, because they want in general the same things that Japan itself wants and is not in position to supply to others.

Efforts have been made to continue trade with Germany, but this has proved a difficult task indeed. Manchuria's soybeans, which were to have gone to Germany on a barter arrangement, are stacked high in warehouses due to the stoppage of German sea trade. Efforts have been made to ship the beans across Siberia by rail, but Russia has withdrawn much rolling stock and the cost of rail shipment is great by comparison with the water route through Suez. Ocean routes are now out of the question for such consignments.

At the same time there has been word of German efforts to revive trade with China through trans-Siberia shipments. Tsingtao exporters have been requested to offer peanuts, peanut oil, apricot kernels, and bristles for rail shipment to Germany. A special freight control office has been established in Dairen.

Germans Push Sales

Germany is prepared to ship certain articles to the Far East by the trans-Siberian route. In one recent instance a Col. N. Nonaka went from Tokyo to Tsingtao in connection with a proposed $50,000 purchase of American optical and photographic equipment for the Japanese Army, but within a few days he was recalled because the purchase had been placed with a Berlin firm for delivery via Siberia.

The Japanese press for many weeks has been indulging in various forms of speculation, to some extent obviously restrained only by official intimations that an anti-American campaign was not desired. Much has been made of the Russo-Japanese trade negotiations. Some of the papers have bombastically declared that Soviet Russia's great purchasing and producing power should afford an adequate substitute for the United States. There seems no solid basis of fact to support this and the chief significance of the Soviet negotiations is felt to be political, not economic.

Generally speaking, there is little but confusion in all the talk which has been going on since Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles in late November threw cold water on hopes that something would be patched up between America and Japan before the trade treaty expired. It is realized that strained relations with virtually all the trading nations cannot mean anything but hardship for Japan.

Even so, the military quietly blocks all substantial concessions to American demands in China, which might ease the situation. The Japanese Army's attitude within China at the same time renders effective settlement of the China war impossible.

Czechs Cut Canadian Hemlock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—First really important steps toward solving the problem of forest depletion in Western Canada—one of the most serious problems in this country—were announced by the British Columbia Government. Its plan calls for a quiet revolution in the timber industry, a shifting of the cut of lumber from Douglas fir to hemlock during the next 10 years.

The Government started its campaign by refusing to contribute as formerly to the lumber industry's efforts to sell fir in world market. With fir forests fast dwindling, this species "sells itself" experts said. Instead, the Government proposes in future to devote all its energies to the sale of hemlock.

Just as refugees from the continent of Europe started many of Britain's most successful industries, lumbermen from Czechoslovakia are proving the worth of hemlock, which up to recently has been regarded as an inferior wood. Milled in a new fashion by these refugees, who fled before the advance of Germany, hemlock has found a ready market in Britain.

Figures compiled by Government experts indicated that British Columbia must be cutting more hemlock than fir in the next decade if it is to avoid a hiatus in its lumber industry, between the extinction of virgin fir and the growth of a new crop. This transition may appear simple to laymen but it will represent a major change in the operations of one of Canada's largest industries. The Government is confident the change can be brought about and the threatened period of inactivity avoided.

At present the lumber industry is on a controlled wartime basis. Britain has bought virtually the entire exportable lumber output, but so far has been unable to move it, owing to shortage of shipping. Probably it will be impossible to alter the existing cut during the war but when peace comes worldwide trade promotion work will be undertaken to promote the sale of hemlock and cedar. If necessary, the Government is prepared to limit the cut of fir by law, to prevent it disappearing before a new crop an develop 60 years hence.

Sale of Medical Alcohol For Drinking Hit in Raid

BROWNSVILLE, Pa. (AP)—Government agents, launching a drive against sale of medical alcohol for beverage purposes, seized the fixtures and stock of a Brownsville drug store charged with making such sales and arrested the manager and a woman clerk.

Oliver J. Gettel, Chief of the Federal Alcohol Tax Agency at Pittsburgh, reported it was the first seizure against a retail mercantile establishment in such a case. The raid, Mr. Gettel said, followed six weeks of surveillance by agents and other investigators disguised as hoboes and derelicts. He reported many purchases of medical alcohol at 24 and 39 cents a pint. He said maximum penalty for such sales was five years in prison or a $10,000 fine.

Mr. Markham Goes to Washington

He ends visit sure that there he found what the common man has sought down the ages.

Following is the fourteenth and last in a series recording the discoveries and reflections in the Nation's capital of a writer long known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor for his warm and revealing dispatches from Europe and various parts of the United States.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—You can go to the Academy of Sciences here in Washington and actually see the world go around.

But I didn't need the Academy of Sciences to make me aware of that. I have seen one day follow another, then one week follow another in all too quick succession. My assignment comes to its end, I must conclude my pleasant visit and take my leave.

As I look back over the days that have passed I see I have been enthusiastic—very enthusiastic. I have liked Washington, the flags that wave over it, and the country whose capital it is. On this clear, cold night, as I look out of my upper window across Lafayette Square and over the softly-lighted White House, to the Washington Monument, mounting upward as an effulgent shaft of stone, as I see, in my imagination, the serene, untrammeled dome of the Capitol, suffused with light as lord of the night, and as I reflect on Lincoln, sitting kind, brave, wise in his beautifully lighted chair at the other end of the Mall, I know why I am enthusiastic. The right and the might embodied in these calm, resplendent symbols are guide posts toward that goal, whither all mankind is striving.

His Room Is His Castle

My little room is a lookout tower. Washington Mall is on the highway of the ages, and under the stars as snow crunches on the cold ground I see men, women, and children from all the nations moving along it toward Zion, where there shall be no more war or base oppression and no one shall do harm.

Do you remember the longings of the Judaean tribesmen who had been taken as prisoners across a terrible desert to distant Babylon? They gathered sadly under the palm trees beside the Euphrates River and through their tears beheld a vision, portrayed by a voice. It said, "I will do a new thing. I will make a highway in the wilderness and rivers in the desert, to give drink to my people. Every valley shall be graded up, every hill shall be graded down; the curves shall be straightened out, the rough places leveled and the exiles shall go back home!"

I have been much with people running after such beliefs. They have been my neighbors. I know them by name. They are not just masses or multitudes. They are baby Leubcho, Grandma Rada, Grandpa Dimiter, Uncle Stanko, sister Geusha, brother Milosh. In my heart and spirit I have followed them into wildernesses and with distress I have seen them erect altars to idols. They prayed in all earnestness, as the prophets of Baal. But neither light nor rain came for them. The idols did not respond. The red gods of Communism, the brown gods of Nazi-ism, instead of building highways through the wilderness, left my neighbors to languish as Hagar in the sands.

And Then Came Washington

Then I came to Washington. But without daring to expect very much, I had seen too many disappointments. I cannot forget that in 1940 A. D. the Pyramids look out upon almost the same oppressed fellahin as in 1940 B. C., I have dwelt beside millennial roads upon which the specters of defeated Crusaders have been marching fully 3,000 years.

But I did see new things. And I exult in them. Common people are not shoved about. They are actually treated as though Washington belongs to the citizens of the United States. Here is an example: I went into the Congressional Library to read books. I was alone and had been recommended by no one. Not an official in the Library knew this Rube from any other Si or Jake. But I was treated as though it were my library.

A boy takes my hat and coat and looks after them. I go into a splendid reading room, look through the card files and tell a professorial-appearing man at a desk that I want six books. Then I sit down at a very pleasant desk to wait and soon they bring my books. I am allowed to remain there all day in the light and warmth, reading and writing.

Lord of All He Surveys

I wish to look at books about our Constitution. So I make my way up to a special department I had been told about. It is like treasure hunting. I have to prowl around a good deal, as when I first embark on an ocean liner. Finally I find the treasure chamber and behold a whole case of books on my subject. Also, a table, light, and silence. I sit down to read as I wish.

Just across the street is the Supreme Court, in which Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes has a beautiful library. But it's no more beautiful than mine. And his books are exactly the same as those before me. So, here we are together, he in his small corner, I in mine. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and an unannounced American citizen sit across the street from one another, each in perfect marble libraries.

What I am pointing out is not merely the service but the lack of red tape, the beautiful embodiment of the fact that America belongs to the people. Nobody knew or cared who I was. That I was a normal-appearing human being meant I was welcome there.

"But," you may say, "that's very trivial; the American people want bread and Uncle Sam gives them a book."

His Is a Lavish Hand

No, Uncle Sam acts as though we were "created equal." That is a magnificent thing. However, Uncle Sam gives vastly more than an attitude. He performs more services than any other institution on the globe.

The Federal Government carries on a vast activity for little children. It begins with babies and goes clear through youth, trying to minister to every need. It gives great attention to schools, recreation, food, clothing, dwellings, child labor.

There is not one aspect of a child's life concerning which the Government is not able and eager to help all citizens.

Caring for strangers within the gates is a very old and precious ideal. The United States Government is carrying on extensive activity to improve the lot of immigrants here, and especially to help them become Americans. A contrast of the "open door" policy of 30 years ago with that of today shows what an improvement has been made. Any authentic description of an immigrant labor camp, or immigrant slums or immigrant mining towns of 1900, reveals what substantial advance has been made.

Proud to Be Americans

I have noticed scores of times how immigrants have returned to Europe; to Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Croatia, Greece. In every case they are known as "Americans" and called "Americans." Many of them lived under bad conditions here, but even then they acquired something, setting them apart as belonging to a new world. Now the spiritual assimilation is taking place faster, and most strangers within our gates have become natives.

Every poor man in the world with a debt or suit or grievance has hoped the judge would not decide "after the sight of his eye"; that is, against the poor, weak, ragged, uncouth, little fellows. Now we have "Fair Standard Acts" of many sorts designed precisely to protect the weak, poor, inexperienced, and hard-pressed. Our Government actually and literally does say, "you cannot exploit the weakness of the weak or the poverty of the poor. Justice shall be meted out, not according to appearance, but according to needs." Uncle Sam does stand "before the gate to hear the case of the weak."

He has put roads through the deserts, made water spring up in wildernesses, brought light to dark places, opened the doors of prisons with a parole system, and fed the hungry.

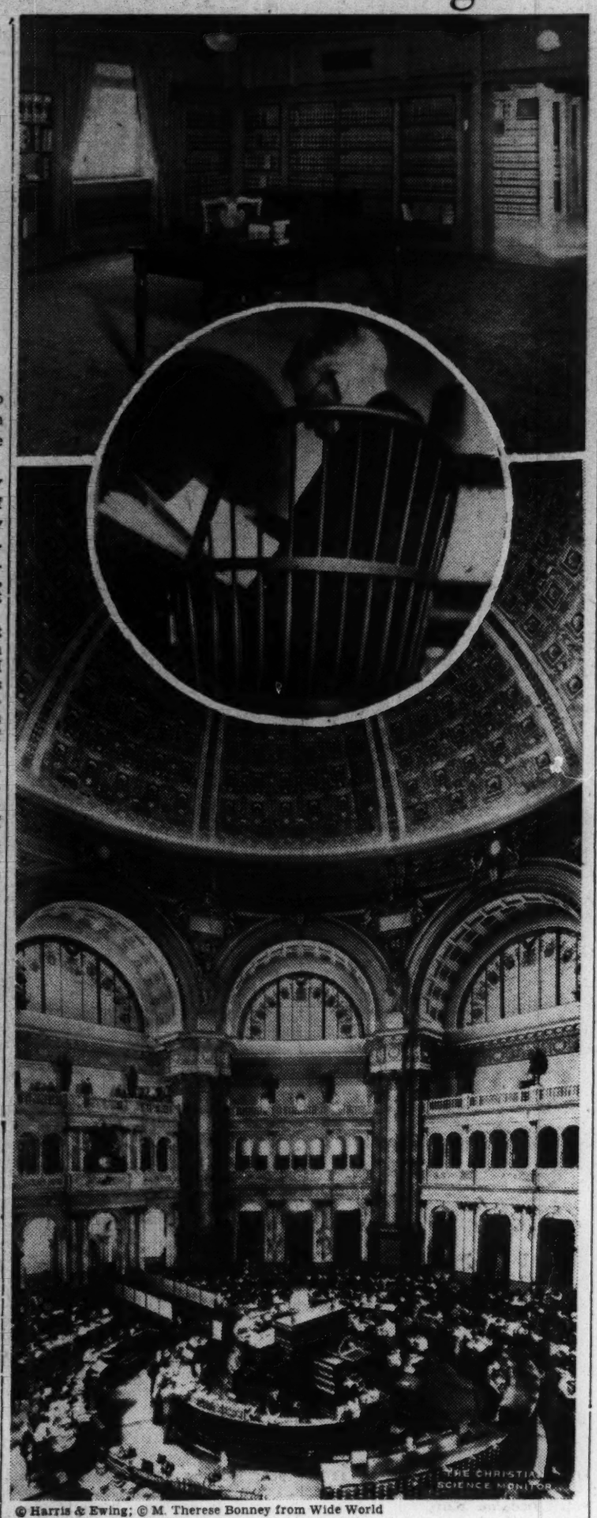
He does not and should not actually give us our daily bread, but is making a gigantic though not yet very successful attempt to enable each to earn and receive ample daily food.

Not a Class—a Family

The American people, working through a thousand private and public agencies, expressing themselves in countless personal and organized kindnesses have advanced far toward making our Nation a great family.

If you should visit some such American enterprise as the Publishing House of The Christian Science Monitor, you would not find a "working class" but a working family. Among us employees, from the editors down, you could not possibly draw a line having a "working class" on one side and another "class" on the other. We all work equally hard; if there is a difference, the "big shots" work a little longer hours with a little greater strain than the rest of us. If all of us men lined up on the sidewalk after the day's work is over and you tried from appearances to pick out the top persons, you'd probably pick the doorkeeper for the editor and a proof reader for the chief editorial writer. If you tried to pick out persons looking like department heads among the women you'd probably light on the stenographers and filing clerks. If you should see all us employees, including the chiefs at a concert or meeting, you couldn't see a trace of a separate laboring class. We all work and constitute an organically unified working family.

That is an epitome of America. We are a family and our Government serves us. A "new thing" has been brought forth. We are moving toward the world men dreamed of.



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Every Man a King Within These Portals

Top: Library for use of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court in the new building. Center: Reader engrossed in an historical work in the Rare Book Department of the Library of Congress succumbs to a candid camera shot. Bottom: Interior of Library of Congress reading room.

To Monitor Readers

Many of you have been kind enough to recommend this friendly inn to your friends, for which we thank you very much. Anticipating the pleasure of greeting more guests to our growing fold, we are advertising in the Monitor for the first time to say "Welcome to the Park Chambers, where genuine, old-fashioned hospitality still reigns".

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Mrs. Catt Calls Women of U. S. Into Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Arrangements for a Woman's Centennial Congress to commemorate the hundred years from 1840 to 1940, known as the Woman's Century, and to chart a course for women for the years to come, were announced by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, today. The Congress will convene for three days beginning on November 25 and is open to the women of the Nation.

Mrs. Catt recalled that the National Americacn Woman's Suffrage Association is the lineal descendant of those earliest pioneers who decided in 1840 that if women should ever attain freedom they must unite in a systematic campaign to remove the restrictions put upon them by law and by Madam Grundy.

One hundred years ago no woman in the entire world had been graduated from a college, and married woman of all nations were denied the right to control their own property or to collect and use their own wages.

The program of the proposed Congress will mark the many changes which have taken place in the status of women in what has been truly "the Woman's Century." It will attempt to fix definite aims for the coming hundred years, based on reports of existing conditions and, in particular, discriminations which still remain.

"If a four- or a 10-year plan inspires unity and loyal activity to achieve a goal, as is claimed, a hundred-year plan should lead to truly important, historical results," Mrs. Catt said. "In 1848, the pioneer women, meeting in their first convention, protested against "18 grievances" and resolved to remove them at whatever cost. As a result, women now enjoy rights, liberties, and opportunities they never knew before. We, the women of today, should be able and willing to do for the women of tomorrow what the women of yesterday did for us—that is, set the goal and point the way."

Headquarters for the Centennial Congress have been opened in the Grand Central Terminal Building, No. 70 Forty-fifth Street, and an executive committee appointed with the following officers:

Josephine Schain, Chairman; Mrs. Halsey Wilson, Secretary; Mrs. Fred S. Bennett, Treasurer; Henrietta Roelofs, Program Chairman; Alda H. Wilson, Budget Chairman; Mrs. Albion Johnson, Chairman on Arrangements, and Mary W. Hillyer, Executive Secretary.

Victoria Recalls Pioneers' Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—Some 50 descendants of the 229 settlers who arrived in Victoria from Glasgow on Oct. 27, 1837, in the David Clark, Australia's Mayflower, met recently to form an association to keep alive the memory of this early pioneering expedition.

The descendants of those passengers of 100 years ago are for the most part taking a useful and influential part in Victoria's social and economic life.

The newly formed association is to meet quarterly, with an annual reunion on the nearest Saturday to Oct. 27 each year. Already 330 descendants of the original passengers have been organized and efforts are being made to trace others.

Lewis at Miners' Jubilee Advocates $60 Age Pension

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 23 (AP)—John L. Lewis, President, and other officers of the United Mine Workers of America today urged that old-age pensions under the social security setup be increased to $60 a month from the present $40 maximum, and that the minimum eligibility age be cut to 60 from 65.

Social security taxes on pay rolls should be abolished in favor of increased levies on higher incomes, on inheritances, and on gifts, said the joint report of Mr. Lewis, Philip Murray and Thomas Kennedy to the Golden Jubilee Convention of the U. M. W.

Under the present taxation method, the report said, "it is obvious the workers pay the whole tax, for in addition to direct assessments upon wage earners, the employers' tax results in higher prices for goods which are paid for by wage and salary workers as consumers."

Other recommendations:

That criminal penalties be imposed on employers who violate the National Labor Relations Act.

That firms which violate the Act be denied Government contracts.

That a national system of unemployment insurance be created to replace various state setups and to assure uniformity of benefits.

That at least $15 a week in unemployment insurance be paid to all jobless persons until they find suitable employment (payments are now made for a limited number of weeks); and

That agricultural labor, domestic services and casual labor be embraced in the unemployment insurance system.

The officers reported that trade agreements with foreign countries had resulted disastrously for coal operators and miners, and said Congress "must take cognizance of this situation because we are evidently unable to get relief from the State Department."

Officials reported $2,526,700 in the U. M. W. treasury.

'1700 Composer' Tells His Joke

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Musical salons rippled Jan. 23 with a choice tidbit of orchestral high jinks anent the true identity of John Christopher Smith.

A warm reception was accorded the "Miniature Suite" as premiered by the Philadelphia Orchestra and subsequently played by the Symphony Orchestras of New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

If one were to weight such matters in a critical way, one might have joined in the consensus—"a charming priod piece"—and taken one's hat off to an "eighteenth-century composer"; to wit, John Christopher Smith.

Now it turns out that Composer Smith was really Composer Harl McDonald, University of Pennsylvania Professor and Manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Withdrawing tongue from cheek, Dr. McDonald explained he "didn't write a suite to pull a fast one on anybody." He did it merely to "prove to my students that it is still possible to write in the style of the 1700's."

John Christopher Smith was not entirely a figment of the imagination.

"I used four bars from one of his long forgotten harpsichord pieces in the suite," said the composer, smiling wryly and quite happily.

Employer Wins Strike Ruling

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—An employer cannot be compelled to reinstate a striker if there is no work for him to do and no other has replaced him, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals decreed Jan. 23.

The ruling, which set aside a National Labor Relations Board order directing reinstatement of a discharged employee of the Union Drawn Steel Company, Beaver Falls, Pa., drew sharp dissension from Judge John Biggs Jr.

The jurist held that the opinion of his colleagues, Judges Albert B. Maris and Francis Biddle, would give employers the opportunity to use a "squeeze" play by barring unionists and "discouraging" their other workers from enlisting with organized labor groups.

The majority deemed it the right of an employer in the "general economic struggle" to make use of a small staff, decrease his production or go out of business.

The Company, a subsidiary of Republic Steel Corporation, had refused to obey a Board order to take a certain employee back after a 1937 strike, saying that economic conditions had forced a curtailment of staff and that the work had been assumed by others.

Congress Is Asked To Make Citizen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than 100 prominent American educators, writers, and newspapermen have individually requested that Congress enact two pending bills which would enable Younghill Kang, Korean-born professor and writer, to become an American citizen, it was announced by John Chamberlain, chairman of the Committee on Citizenship for Younghill Kang, here Jan. 23.

Mr. Chamberlain stressed that Mr. Kang has been a legal resident of the United States for the last 18 years, and that his wife and two children are American-born citizens.

Author of "East Goes West," Mr. Kang is now a Professor of English at New York University and a staff member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Kang is barred from becoming an American citizen because of his race.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

War Strategy II: Behind the Stalemate

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"It was about five weeks ago that we last discussed the war situation. And because the war still continues to be the biggest news of Europe, suppose we consider this war again and see what has or hasn't been done since our last talk.

"This last week end Winston Churchill made another of his stirring speeches on the war, a speech broadcast all over the world. In it, you recall, he bluntly warned Europe's neutrals that the sooner they sided with the Allies the sooner there would be a peace; that Britain and France were fighting aggression, aggression which if permitted to triumph would swallow them up. It brought the old adage 'you'll hang separately, if you don't hang together.'"

Question: "Mr. Hurd, I don't see that much has happened in this war since the new year began. That makes me think this may be what so many persons call it, a 'phoney' war."

Answer: "Some people may think this war is 'phoney' but I don't think so now and you will recall I didn't think so in our last discussion. This is war in earnest. This is as desperate a struggle as the 1914-18 one. Just because armies have not hurled themselves at each other in the west with casualties running into the hundreds of thousands does not mean that Germany is not as determined to crush the Allies—particularly Britain—as she was a quarter of a century ago. Countries are only fighting with other weapons than armies at the moment—weapons that may bring equally great successes and at much, much less human sacrifices."

Question: "What do you mean by that? Do you mean the weapons of propaganda and diplomatic pressure?"

Answer: "Yes. And I would say that of the two diplomacy is today of the greater importance. Remember that before this war broke out last September it had really been going on for years as an economic war. It is still that, but it is now more—a diplomatic struggle for friends, allies, help. Turkey's alignment with the Allies this time, in strong contrast to her position in the World War, shows what diplomacy—and credits—can do to win friends."

Question: "Why the big drive for Allies? They may have manpower. But consider Poland. It was a grand example of how futile can be manpower without modern equipment."

Answer: "Remember that it is not merely the existence of an army but where it can mobilize and drive ahead that counts—strategy, in other words. Winston Churchill in his noted book on the World War, 'The World Crisis,' makes pertinent comment on the futility of trying to settle that war on the stalemated Western front. He urged action on other fronts, flank attacks to break through.

"Now if the neutrals in the present war should throw in their lots with the Allies, the big problem of where to attack would be solved. Today the western front might as well be a great ridge of mountains as far as possible success for either side is concerned. But consider Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Rumania, all bordering on German territory, or German-controlled waters, and the strategic picture changes completely."

Question "How could the Allies capitalize on these neutrals coming in?"

Answer: "There would be major problems of transport, of getting men and mechanical equipment to these fronts, as well as keeping them supplied. But any attack is a problem and this would be less costly than a Western front attack. In the meantime the manpower of the neutrals could be getting modern equipment and training for its use.

"These new Allies would also have special value in this new era of Air Warfare. They would permit the Allies to set up a ring of aerodromes all around Germany from which bombing planes could sally with light fuel loads because of the short distances—which means carrying more bombs. Also fighters could accompany them for protection. Britain's present attacks on Germany's seaplane bases have suffered from lack of this protection, due to fighters having much shorter mileage range than bombers."

Question: "Where does Finland fit in this picture?"

Answer: "Mallory Browne, writing in the Monitor the other day, told how the Allies see in the Finnish resistance to Russia a whole new pivot on which the war may turn. It has bucked up the neutrals. It gives a new working front, attended by much success, against the Russo-German combination.

"Now it's a question how valuable this alliance would be to Germany for several years, while, with the performance of the Russian army as discreditable as it has been to date, it would be an aid to the Allies. There is a certain advantage in being small and centrally located as Germany has been. The bigger she makes her effective boundary line—and joining Russia would give her a terrific potential front to defend—the thinner she has to spread out her military power. That means it's generally weaker. With the German army made weaker by stretching it out, as it were, and the Allies finding dozens of new fronts for action against potentially weaker forces at any given point, the joining of Russia actively to Germany might turn out to be a distinct asset to the Allies.

"And now I see the time for our guests has arrived. Today we have arranged to have two, the Monitor's military expert and naval expert, to discuss the war with you, on pages 363 and 364."

The Theater of War in Europe

Map Showing Pre-War Boundaries and Changes Since September

When the war broke out last September it looked as if once Germany had finished with Poland the war would center in the West. But instead the war has been carried on the diplomatic and economic fronts with sea warfare overshadowing activities on land. Britain, not France, so far is taking the brunt of the German attack. But military fronts could develop elsewhere overnight—in the Lowlands, in the Balkans—or will the Finn-Soviet war merge with the Nazi-Allied one?

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

On Land: The General Plan

By a Military Expert

At this stage of the present European struggle it is interesting to stop a minute and look behind the curtain, and attempt to determine some of the diplomatic and military strategic moves that have been and are being made.

It is most important to distinguish between political and military objectives in war. War is a political instrument, resorted to by governments when peaceful methods have failed. The ultimate object of the present European struggle, as it is in every war, is political, and is decided by governments and not by generals. The latter are merely the servants of their governments.

All the nations involved are now so committed that none will resign their political objects until convinced of their inability to gain them, and such conviction will now be forced on one side or the other only by the defeat of their fighting forces.

The first military object of each side is the complete defeat of the enemy's forces in the field either, as Ludendorff has put it, by annihilation or by attrition. Up to Munich we had an example of diplomatic attrition on the part of the Germans. With the advent of declared war, annihilation was adopted in Poland, with devastating results. It is now being tried in Finland, and similar success is lacking mostly because of the inefficiency of the Russian forces, even though we admire the heroic action of the Finns. Annihilation seems impossible by either side along the Western Front—attrition will probably follow, initiated by the Germans, probably following a modification of the Schlieffen Plan, which, had it been properly followed by the Germans in 1914, might well have spelled disaster to the Allies.

Danger of Offensive

We are noting that students of military strategy on both sides, in distinguishing between the political and military object in this war, understand the importance, before adopting the offensive, of paying heed to the writings of Clausewitz on the culminating point of victory, where he warns the stronger of the two adversaries, before assuming the offensive, to estimate how far his preponderance is likely to reach, in order not to go beyond that point and instead of fresh advantages, to reap disaster.

While many may think, or hope, that the war will end abruptly because of political changes in Germany, it is improbable that such will be the case.

On land, the military situation is a stalemate on the Western Front. However, Germany holds the initiative, and may threaten to make thrusts in various places, with the place of the ultimate big drive still impossible to predict. The Dutch and Belgians are naturally anxious, and towards the southeast one can see considerable uneasiness.

Wishful Thinking

It appears to be wishful wishing to believe that conditions within Germany are as serious as indicated in some sources antagonistic to that country. From individuals who have come out of Germany recently and whose credulity cannot be questioned, there is a report of relatively normal living conditions and apparent satisfaction with conditions as they exist under stress of a great struggle. It is hardly to be expected that any drastic political changes will be effected in Germany until and unless the German army should suffer a major defeat. Germany realizes that it is improbable that the Russian armies can be used effectively against the highly-trained armies of the Western Powers.

But Germany does sense that mere weight of numbers will ultimately prevail against the smaller powers, probably in Finland, and ultimately in the Near East.

Always keep in mind that Germany, first, last, and always, is seeking elimination of Great Britain as the dominating influence in European affairs. That is her ultimate objective. It is thus natural that she should be happy to see Russia turn in the direction of the Scandinavian Countries—in fact, it is highly probable that such a move was definitely decided upon at the time of their rapprochement. Together with her Finnish push, Russia may also decide to move into a portion of the Balkan area, and into the Near East, if not simultaneously, certainly shortly after terminating the Finnish campaign.

Russian Change of Front

There can be no misunderstanding the German phase of the German-Russian alliance. What is still difficult to understand is the real motive behind the Russian agreement—Russia, who for the past generation has followed a policy of practical isolation and economic rehabilitation.

It is probable that activity will soon be noticed to a considerable extent in the Balkan States. Turkey is already feeling the pressure. Persia and the smaller mandated states in the Near East are restive and appear apprehensive. Italy is still an enigma, but it is certainly too early to state that she is definitely leaning towards Great Britain and France.

All through the maze of strategical and tactical possibilities one must see the illuminating fact that the diplomats have not yet come to a final decision to fully unsheath their last instrument of policy—unlimited war. They have drawn the instrument out—yes; they have flashed it in several directions—yes; but the major move still lies ahead. Will they operate, or will diplomacy still find a way out? Certainly no government of the contending forces will fall even if the diplomats do fail until drastic action has been taken and the operation has been performed with the instrument of war.

At Sea: Germany's U-Boat Campaign

By a Naval Expert

It is becoming increasingly evident that Germany took to heart and is acting on many lessons learned during the World War, one of which concerns the activities of its navy.

In the last war the German Navy conceded its inferior strength and avoided action with the enemy, except on advantageous terms and in the vicinity of its own bases. Jutland, the only fleet action during the war, was an accidental meeting.

The German naval strategy was to preserve the strength of its fleet and attempt to reduce that of Britain by means of mines and submarines.

The Germans recognized that the morale of their fleet would suffer from inaction, and in an effort to bolster this essential factor, conducted occasional raids and forays during the first 18 months of the war.

From then on, the German fleet became little more than a training squadron for the rapidly expanding submarine force. The best men entered the submarine service and the morale of the fleet went down to such an extent that a mutiny resulted when a sortie was ordered as a last desperate attempt to break the strangling British blockade.

The history of the Austrian Navy was much the same. Too weak to operate outside of the Adriatic, its strategy was to preserve its strength to oppose the Italian Navy should favorable conditions arise. Inaction proved to be its downfall even earlier than that of the German Navy.

Nazi Naval Strategy

Austrian and Turkish ports, however, provided bases for German submarines, from which they operated throughout the Mediterranean with deadly effect.

From the beginning of the present war, it has been apparent that the German naval strategy has been to counter the British blockade by offensive measures and push it out of the North Sea and as far west as possible. And at the same time, to disrupt Britain's vital sea communications.

The German Navy entered this war with a fleet that was too weak to oppose effectively Britain's might by conventional means, but which is strong enough, when supported by Germany's airforce, to give concern to British blockading forces in the North Sea.

It is evident that from the day war was declared, the German Navy has definitely been on the offensive. The outbreak of the war found German submarines in position to begin operations, and before effective countermeasures could be put in to use, a considerable tonnage of Allied shipping had been destroyed.

We can be certain that many German submarines have been accounted for since the hunt for them swung into full cry, but their activities, although greatly decreased, have not ceased. And we can also be certain that more and larger submarines are under construction, and will, in time, begin to make trouble in areas where they cannot be readily hunted.

Submarine Offensive

Some of the German submarines are officered and manned by men who are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the offensive, otherwise the daring and successful attacks on the Courageous and Royal Oak, together with other rumored attacks on men-of-war at supposedly protected anchorages, would never have been attempted.

It appears that the Germans are making every effort to score successes on the British Navy, so unexpected and so difficult to explain, that doubt about its efficiency will be raised at home as well as abroad. This is well devised strategy, for British morale is inextricably connected with Britain's belief in the invincibility of its navy—a well-tried bulwark for 350 years.

The mysterious appearances of German pocket-battleships in widely separated areas is perhaps a prelude to another phase of German naval strategy. The movements of these ships may perhaps be what amounts to reconnaissances in force, to determine the possibilities for a sudden and wide-flung series of simultaneously conducted raids on Britain's sea communications. The ability of the pocket-battleships to appear, strike, and disappear, must be very disconcerting to the British Navy.

German Resourcefulness

The much-talked-of mine offensive may be merely an interlude conceived by the Germans, to distract attention and dissipate effort while other and more annoying measures are being prepared. Moreover, this form of attack affords convincing proof that German resourcefulness must not be underrated. All of the mines could scarcely have been planted by the planes, so the Germans have built or converted submarines for laying mines.

It is interesting to note that in the last war, the German Navy was assigned a role secondary to that of the Germany Army, while in this war the assignments are reversed, with the huge and much advertised army and airforce employed defensively. It remains to be seen what will be the effect of inactivity on their morale.

So far, German naval strategy has not included operations in the Mediterranean. In the last war, even with bases available to them in that area, German submarines did not begin operations in the Mediterranean for some time. However, until the Germans complete longer range submarines or some now unforeseen change in the already complex maze of European politics affords them bases in the Mediterranean, that sea should be closed to them. In any event, the Strait of Gibraltar is not a submarine paradise, and many of them had uncomfortable experiences in that vicinity during the last war.

Latin-American Travel Furnished at Low Rates

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Travel costs are remarkably low in many parts of South and Central America when you have dollars to spend. The trick is to know in advance where and how to take advantage of the opportunities.

From a distance, costs often appear far higher than they actually turn out to be. But no one should budget a trip without expert advice. Touring and travel agencies add continually to their stock of information about South and Central America. They offer two kinds of service.

The first is a fully booked tour, with all hotel reservations made in advance, and the way smoothed at every turn. The second is less costly. Should you want to cut some corners, your travel agent will sit down and go over the maps with you. He will make the reservations which are "musts." Then he will leave you free to buy rail tickets, choose hotel rooms on the spot, and profit from this "free-lancing."

Most railways in South America are quite reasonable in fare. Service is at times excellent, at others handicapped by geographical and other conditions. The long run from Buenos Aires to the Lake District across dusty flats, for example, is now being improved by air-conditioned trains.

The hotel situation in the larger cities offers a wide choice. You should pick up enough Spanish to be able to ask simple questions. For those inclined toward the student hostel sort of travel, the native pensions offer excellent and economical fare. There is the added advantage of living with the people and so coming to know the country better.

Aside from your basic boat or plane transportation, you will find that many days will cost you as little as $2.50 to $3, even in the hotels of a country with favorable exchange, such as Chile. And that would include meals. In pensions, the weekly rate comes down to $8 or $10, everything included.

Once you know your way around, every dollar goes a long way in South America. Some countries are high, especially Venezuela. But on the whole there are economies for the informed traveler.

* * *

The visitor to the Hawaiian Islands may travel along the well-paved highways without once having his scenery abruptly blotted out of view by an advertising billboard. This type of outdoor advertising is forbidden by law. The last billboard disappeared in 1936.

* * *

A winter sports booklet listing a series of all-expense tours from Boston to the Laurentian skiing district of Quebec and the Mount Mansfield area in Vermont has been issued by the Canadian National-Central Vermont Railway. These tours have been arranged by T. E. P. Pringle, General Agent of the railways in Boston. Booklets may be obtained from him at his office at 186 Tremont Street.

* * *

Direct air connection between the United States and Italy may be a reality in the near future if the American Export Airlines obtains permission from the Civil Aeronautics Authority to operate an airline service to Europe. The Italian Air Ministry has granted American Export Airlines landing rights in Italy for its proposed non-stop transatlantic air service to Europe. As Rome is one of the main air transport centers of Europe, passengers, mail, and express landed there by export planes, can be transported rapidly to all parts of Europe, North Africa, and the Near East.

* * *

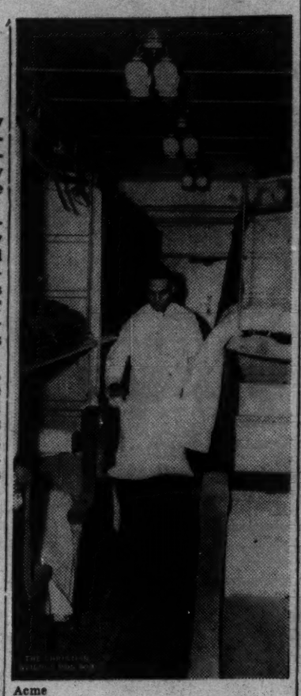
There is the possibility that the United States Women's Ski team will compete at the 1940 Dominion Ski Championships to be held at Banff, Alta., from Feb. 29 to March 3. The U. S. Women's team had planned to compete in the World Championships in Norway, but war conditions may prevent the team from sailing.

* * *

Heavy bookings are reported by the Southern Pacific Steamship Lines for the S. S. Dixie's sailing from New York on Saturday, Jan. 27. The Dixie will arrive in New Orleans early the following Thursday. The city will be colorfully decked out in carnival dress in preparation for the Mardi Gras which takes place on Tuesday, Feb. 6. While the Dixie is scheduled to return to New York on Feb. 3, passengers will have the opportunity of witnessing three of the spectacular street pageants that are part of the round of carnival events preceding the big day.

* * *

A Winter Vacation Guide, issued by the American Express Company, has just rolled from the presses. The booklet includes all cruises . . . West Indies, Hawaii, South Sea Islands, Australia and New Zealand . . . vacations in winter sports resorts . . . in the South, the South West, Florida, California, Mexico, Central America, and South America. The index begins with trips of three or four days for those whose money or time is limited . . . it continues with a long range of economy trips as well as tours and cruises which would fall in the de luxe class.



Acme

New York to Mexico
Sleeping car service inaugurated by Pennsylvania Railroad

Rotary International To Meet in Havana

OTTAWA (AP). — The international Rotary convention next June will be held at Havana instead of Rio de Janeiro, George O. Spence, Director for Canada and Newfoundland of Rotary International said Jan. 22.

Mr. Spence, returning from a one-week meeting of Rotary International Directors at Chicago, said it was felt desirable that the convention be held closer to the United States.

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Airplane Makers Seek to Cut Costs

Hope to do this in part by standardizing parts and essential equipment such as dies.

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Setting up of a system of basic standards for parts, dies and other items—which would do a good deal to reduce expenses of manufacture and service—is being sought by a number of aircraft manufacturers in the eastern United States. With this in view representatives of 10 large concerns met recently at the Glenn L. Martin Company plant near Baltimore, Md.

According to W. K. Ebel, Chief Engineer of the Martin Company, it was agreed to work toward new manufacturing standards in production of plane parts so that such parts may be utilized in ships of more than one company.

It has often been remarked in recent years that only very minor differences in many parts made by different concerns prevent interchangeability—so that cost of production in comparatively small quantities is considerably larger than it might be if standardization and mass production could be applied to them.

By the adoption of standardization, Mr. Ebel declared, not only unit costs would be lowered but the problem of procurement would be much simplified.

Important among proposals considered by the group was the pooling of dies—permitting any of the firms agreeing on standardization, to use dies owned by any other. This would cut down considerably the necessary investment in equipment for individual manufacturers.

Test Recorders

There are so many observations to be made—as nearly simultaneously as possible—on test flights that laboratory technicians are giving a good deal of time to devising methods to simplify the work of the test pilot and his crew.

Research work at the Martin plant has lately resulted in the trying out of two recording instruments, a "flight recorder" and an "engine recorder."

The flight recorder keeps accurate track of air speeds, altitude and free air temperature. It also records barometric pressure and wind velocity on the ground during take-off and landing tests.

The engine recorder takes care of observations of manifold pressure and engine revolutions per minute.

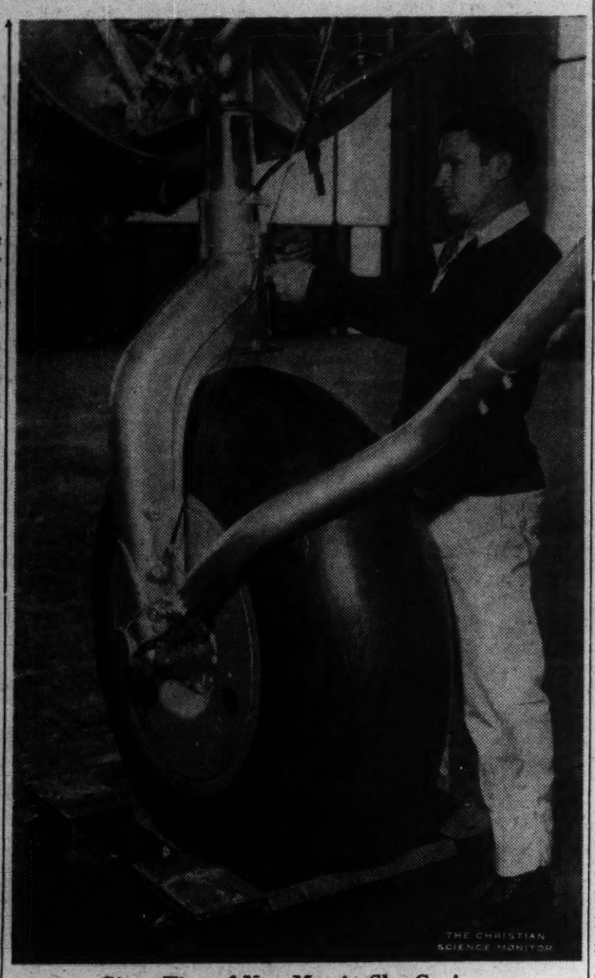
These new recorders are compact units, built to Martin engineers' specifications by J. P. Freiz and Sons of Baltimore. The records are made on the surface of slowly moving paper—so that performance of the engine at every stage of the flight can be seen at a glance.

Highway Record Noted

In denying a private pilot's certificate to a college student in Boston, who demonstrated "above-average mechanical skill in handling airplanes" the Civil Aeronautics Authority last week based its decision on the record of the applicant on Massachusetts and New Hampshire highways. Finding that his automobile driving license had been suspended or revoked five times in the past two years for speeding and other traffic offences, the Authority's opinion stated that "the interest of public safety requires us to deny the petitioner's application"

Civilian Pilot Training

The Civil Aeronautics Authority announced last week that a total of over 35,000 hours has already been flown by 9,310 students in the Civilian Pilot Training Program, without serious accident of any sort. Already more than 1,200 of the students have reached the solo stage of instruction.



Giant Tire of New Martin Sky Cruiser
A final check of the hydraulic brake lines is being carried out here by a mechanic in the Glenn L. Martin Company plant near Baltimore, Maryland.

Fine and 4 Years for Browder, Still Free Pending His Appeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Earl Russell Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, today faces a four-year prison term and a $2,000 fine following his conviction in Federal Court by a jury of 11 men and one woman late yesterday on charges of twice using a United States passport obtained by fraud.

George Gordon Battle, defense attorney, immediately after the sentencing of his client by Judge Alfred C. Coxe, announced the case would be appealed. Judge Coxe allowed Mr. Browder to remain at liberty on $7,500 bail bond pending the appeal.

Mr. Browder immediately made use of his freedom on bail to attend a Lenin memorial meeting at Madison Square Garden, sponsored by the State Communist Party, at which he was the chief speaker, bitterly attacking the New Deal and its leaders, and making specific charges of Communist aid to prominent Government officials who later, he declared, "betrayed" their liberal objectives.

Jury Took 45 Minutes

The four-day trial of the Communist leader came to an abrupt end following Mr. Browder's summation of his own defense with an appeal for acquittal, a brief summary of the prosecution's case by John T. Cahill, United States Attorney, and Judge Coxe's charge to the jury. The jury was out only 45 minutes before returning to the courtroom with a verdict of guilty.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Coxe said the specific accusation against Mr. Browder was that he had knowingly made a false statement when he wrote "none" in an application for a passport in 1934 in a space asking whether he had previously had a passport. The Judge told the jury that to legally prove Mr. Browder guilty all the prosecution had to have established was that Mr. Browder had obtained one of the three passports it contended he had obtained under other names before 1934.

Judge Coxe said that although he was not in the habit of thanking juries for their services, he thought this one should be commended on its verdict—"the only one possible on the evidence"—and on the way "they have courageously and fearlessly discharged their duty."

Mr. Cahill in his summation declared Mr. Browder had made "a mockery of everything we hold dear—the sacred right of passport by which the American citizen travels abroad with the protection of the United States Government; the proofs of citizenship in birth certificates and naturalization papers, that were tampered with so that this man could visit Moscow on passports in the names of others."

The speedy trial was made possible in the main by the fact that the defense conceded most of the facts testified to by Government witnesses, refrained from extended cross-examination, and offered no defense witnesses. Mr. Battle, however, made numerous motions for acquittal and dismissal of the indictment during the trial, all of which were denied by Judge Coxe.

Then, too, the prosecution kept its charges down to particulars. Mr. Cahill stuck closely to the passport issue and did not bring into the trial the political, social, and economic views and activities of Mr. Browder. The prosecution took only two days for its evidence.

The Daily Worker, official Communist Party organ here, gave much of its eight-page paper today over to the conviction of the Communist leader, declaring he was "railroaded" to prison because the country was "bent on war," and because Mr. Browder "stands for peace."

Followers' Welcome

At the Lenin meeting in Madison Square Garden last night Mr. Browder received a five-minute ovation from 19,000 Communist followers, to whom he gave his version of his and the Communist Party's past relations with prominent New Deal figures.

Mr. Browder said Communists had often drafted speeches for New Deal leaders and that the Red leaders have been a sobering and restraining influence on the New Deal during their association. He made an especially acrimonious atttack on Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy without mentioning his name, and criticized President Roosevelt.

Moscow Quiet

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (AP)—Soviet newspapers have paid scant attention to the trial and conviction of Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, on passport fraud charges.

The belief was expressed, however, that Mr. Browder's conviction would bring fresh press attacks against alleged persecution of Communists in the United States No newspapers were published today, since yesterday was the Soviet rest day.

Home Output of Planes Aided By Netherlands Air Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Air lines of the various countries are doing their best to keep European travel as near normal as possible, while at the same time planning for developments expected with the new peace.

As long as the war lasts the Royal Dutch Air Lines are free from much foreign competition and so are not obliged to make decisions under pressure of circumstances. It is not surprising therefore to hear demands for greater co-ordination in the home industry and particularly for the home manufacture of airplanes. Hitherto this has been impossible because the K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Air Lines) had to use the best and quickest planes on the market to meet foreign competition.

The connection between the K. L. M. and the Fokker company ended with the building of the F-36, a machine for 36 passengers, with a crew of four. The contract was expensive for both parties concerned, for the machine was constructed according to a model with which the K. L. M. had little good fortune. The F-36 came into the air world about the time of the all-metal airplane. Metal planes quickly began to assume a dominant role and factories which did not rapidly turn to producing them soon lost their leading position. The Netherlands' industry did not turn quickly enough to metal construction so that the K. L. M. had to buy the machines abroad.

This situation lasted a long time and relations between industry and the K. L. M. were not improved thereby. But later the Netherlands' airplane industry recovered somewhat by getting so many military orders that it could itself change over to all-metal production. The Fokker and Frits Koolhoven's airplane factories at Rotterdam took the lead and the machines they built in recent years attracted much attention abroad as well as at home.

There now remained only the difficulty of overcoming the accumulated losses of previous years and with United States industry overwhelmed with orders from the Allies the chance of profitable working returned. The K. L. M. is now going ahead and has decided upon the purchase of four machines of the new Fokker F-24 model.

It is generally agreed that the Government has used its influence in this matter. It is essential that in future there should be co-ordination between the Netherlands aircraft industry and the K. L. M. in order to encourage home industry.

Little is known about the new machine. It is said to be an all-metal monoplane, with two motors, fast and comfortable, and with room for 24 passengers. But it is assumed it will not differ very much from the machines now used by the K. L. M. and that the F-24 will have Wright motors.

When Each Goal Counted For That Trim Appearance

MARIETTA, Pa. (AP) — Hotty Zink, town barber, is a man of his word. He told the high school basketball squad he would give each a free hair cut if they would defeat their chief rival, Maytown.

He has already started trimming the hair of 16 players.

Souris River to Be Study Topic

OTTAWA (CP)—Effect of dams upon lower waters of the Souris River, which flows from Saskatchewan into North Dakota and then through Manitoba to join the Red River, will be submitted to study by the International Joint Commission, it was announced here recently.

Engineers from Canada and the United States will study the question and report to the Commission. Charles Stewart, Ottawa, is chairman of the Canadian section.

Dams in the upper reaches of the river in Saskatchewan and in North Dakota, it has been claimed, have lowered water levels in Manitoba's section of the river. Governments of North Dakota, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, are interested as well as the United States Departments of Interior and Agriculture and the Canadian Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Resources.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture is especially interested in the lowered water levels because of irrigation schemes in connection with the prairie rehabilitation organization to deal with drought problems.

Terms of reference to the International Commission indicate there will be an inquiry into a fair apportionment of the river's waters, into what control measures in regard to the flow of waters would be feasible, and finally, what temporary or interim steps should be taken to protect interests of all concerned.

Church Paper Denies Charge Made by Other

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The Tablet, official weekly newspaper of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, is on record today denying it opened its correspondence columns to John F. Cassidy, said to head the "Christian Front" organization as "a free public forum," as was charged in the leading editorial of this week's Commonweal, a leading Roman Catholic magazine.

Patrick F. Scanlon, managing editor of The Tablet, said that in consulting his files for a long period of time, he found "exactly one letter" in his forum signed John F. Cassidy.

"It was a criticism of New York policemen," Mr. Scanlon added. "During the past months The Tablet has noted several letters from Mr. Cassidy in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle and other daily papers."

Mr. Scanlon held it was impossible for The Tablet to know "who is about to be arrested and charged with a revolution." This statement refers to the arrest of Mr. Cassidy, together with 16 other young men, more than a week ago by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The 17 are now being held in $50,000 bail bond each on charges of plotting to overthrow the United States Government and set up a dictatorship.

In its editorial The Commonweal lays the blame for the young men's "plight" upon the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, of Royal Oak, Mich.; his magazine Social Justice, and upon The Tablet, charging that the radio priest and the two publications had abetted and encouraged the "Christian Front" members with inflammatory advice.

The editorial charges The Tablet specifically with "encouraging the organized development of a 'Christian Front' type of suspicious, inflammatory, combative mentality" through "its letters, news stories, editorials, and managing editor's column."

Quebec's Premier Planning Prison Betterment Laws

MONTREAL (CP) — Premier Adelard Godbout announced Jan. 18 the Provincial Government planned to reorganize its prison system to classify prisoners according to their records and thus help them reinstate themselves better in society.

Mr. Godbout said he believed the present prison system did not offer the guarantee of humanity and chances for the moral and material rehabilitation of prisoners. The system of keeping under the same roof hardened criminals and persons whose only crime might be violation of game laws or Quebec Liquor Commission regulations appeared to the Premier to be unfair "and even inhuman."

He said the Government is studying a reform plan and that legislation to establish it will come before the Legislature at its next session.

Florida Shells Given to Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla. — The Baker Museum of Natural Science at Rollins College is receiving from Dr. Louise M. Perry of Sanibel, Fla., a complete collection of shells from Sanibel and Captiva islands, according to an announcement by Edward M. Davis, Director of the museum.

Dr. Perry, one of the leading students of mollusks in the United States, is in the process of completing a book on the shells of Sanibel and Captiva.

In the valuable collection which she has donoted to the Baker Museum are many shells which will be used as illustrations in the volume, the photography having been done at the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

Sanibel Island is famous throughout the world for the number of shells to be found there. Dr. Perry's own list gives the names of 400 species which she has found on the islands.

Maine's Sardine Industry

Over 2,000,000 cases of sardines were packed in Maine in 1939, according to the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

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Reports Declare Jewish Toll Totals 250,000 Since Sept. 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—War, neglect and starvation have taken a toll of more than 250,000 Jews in Poland since Sept. 1, according to a statement by the Joint Distribution Committee today. The Committee's representatives in Europe found that 80 per cent of the remaining 1,250,000 Jews in Nazi Poland have no means of subsistence and have been "reduced to beggary," it added.

The announcement by the Committee came simultaneously with a broadcast from the Papal radio station in Rome in which Pope Pius XII. was described as being "profoundly pained" over excesses against Poles in German-controlled Poland. These Vatican reports were declared to be "completely confirmed" and described the sufferers as "martyrs."

The Vatican speaker declared that "the new year . . . brings us almost daily from Warsaw and Cracow, from Pomerania, Poznan and Silesia, a tale of destitution, destruction and infamy of every description which one would be loath to credit if it were not established by the unimpeachable testimony of eye-witnesses to the horrors and inexcusable excesses committed upon a helpless and homeless people, as peaceful and unpretentious as any in Europe."

The Jewish Committee report states that epidemics are raging in Warsaw, Lodz and other cities as a result of the war and destitution. Meanwhile the economy of the country is at a standstill, while hundreds of thousands of families wander from place to place in search of shelter. Jewish women, aged men and children are "subjected to countless indignities," according to the report.

Less acute, but severe also, are the hardships suffered by the 600,000 Jews who have taken refuge in Russian-occupied Poland, thus causing a housing shortage and food problem. The public soup kitchens in this area are insufficient to supply one meal a day to the refugees whose suffering is intensified by lack of warm clothing, shoes and medicine. The report described the relief work of the Joint Distribution Committee in the areas which it has been permitted to enter.

Georgians Hear Talks On Child Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A two-day state-wide meeting of the Association for Child Education here heard a talk by Dr. Paul J. Misner, lecturer in elementary education at Northwestern University, also talks by Miss Ethel Kawin, of the University of Chicago, on child guidance and Miss Ruby Schuyler, of Glencoe, Ill., on reading development.

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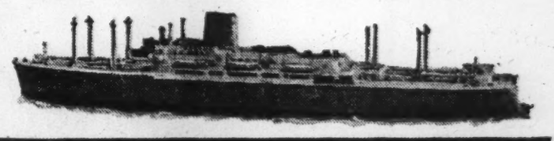

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New York Gets Coal Again As Labor Dispute Is Settled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The heavy rumble of coal trucks, which has been missing in New York City's streets since last Wednesday because of a combination strike and lock-out by coal delivery men and dealers, was heard again today—a welcome sound to many city residents whose coal bins were empty because of the tie-up.

Resumption of coal deliveries this morning followed an agreement reached between representatives of dealers, members of the Coal Merchants' Association, the Fuel Merchants' Association, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs at City Hall on Saturday. Edward F. McGrady, former Assistant Secretary of Labor and now Director of Labor Relations for the Radio Corporation of America, acted as mediator.

The terms of the settlement were that the truck drivers would get a 75-cent-a-day pay raise, a proposal advanced by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. In other respects, the new contract will be identical with that which expired on Dec. 31 last and will run for three years, with the wage increase retroactive to Jan. 1.

Union Demands

The union had sought a 20-cent-an-hour pay increase and wider employment, which the dealers declared they could not afford.

Full implementation of the tentative agreement by representatives of both sides was had here yesterday when a general membership meeting of the Union and all the dealers individually ratified the compromise agreement.

Dealers said today that the price of coal would rise about 25 cents a ton as a result of the wage increase to truckmen and similar increases expected to be sought by helpers, engineers, oilers, weighers and bargemen in the coal industry, all of whom have contracts awaiting renewal.

Settlement of the dispute was not had, however, without strong pressure being brought to bear on the negotiators by Mayor La Guardia. When, late Saturday afternoon, the conferees had found no solution to the stoppage which had held up the distribution of an estimated 250,000 tons of coal, the Mayor told both sides they would have to come to an agreement within a few hours, and even threatened to lock them in the conference room and not let them out until they had gotten together.

Support for Mayor

The Mayor's stern stand was backed by thousands of residents whose solid fuel supply had been tied up with the negotiations. More than 1,000 telephone calls were recieved by the city from persons who could not get coal to heat their homes.

The agreement resumes the delivery of coal in four of New York City's five boroughs, Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens.

Weather played its part in settlement of the dispute, for during the tie-up New York experienced the season's record-breaking cold spell which, with its attendant heavy fuel consumption, forced the negotiations to be brief.

The settlement followed 12 hours of negotiation on Saturday.

"Both sides gave in, recognizing their responsibility in keeping a normal supply of coal for the city," the Mayor said in a radiocast over Station WNYC after the agreement was reached. He thanked the two negotiating committees, Mr. McGrady, and Mrs. Ethel S. Epstein, his Labor Relations Secretary.

Michael J. Cashel, President of the Union, and Dan M. Rugg, Vice-President of Kopper's Coke Company, spokesmen for the dealers, also expressed their appreciation to the Mayor and Mr. McGrady.

Hamilton College Honors Robeson

CLINTON, N. Y. (AP)—Hamilton College honored Paul Robeson, Negro concert singer and actor, "as a man" Jan. 21 by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of More Humane Letters.

Dr. W. H. Cowley, President of the institution, at mid-winter convocation cited Mr. Robeson as "a student, athlete, lawyer, actor, singer, and great American."

Dr. Robeson is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Rutgers University, where he won his letter in four sports and was picked as an All-American football end in 1918. He was awarded an LL. B. degree by Columbia University in 1923.

Age Assistance Move Loses in S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—By a 76 to 34 ballot the House refused to table an amendment by Representative Derrick of Newberry to increase the old-age assistance clause of the public welfare department from $906,250 to $1,106,250, which would raise the total appropriation for this item to $2,000,000.

The movement to add $200,000 to the general appropriations to expand benefits won a test vote in the House as Representatives sped through the $12,000,000 annual money measure.

When, after the roll call, some members changed their votes in favor of the amendment, Speaker Sol Blatt shouted:

"The campaign is on!"

Hats for Women, Shoes for Men Where the Sun Shines

Beach Hats Strike Gay Note in South

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Beach hats this season are designed on the Mount Parnassus of the millinery trade, and because of the smartness of their materials and the originality of their styling demonstrate kinship with those formal creations which issue from the workshops of our most Olympian modistes. They are, these beach hats, functional, it is true, but they are indisputably chic.

Gayly patterned cottons date them, being combined with plain straws to build a variety of shapes. Those that predominate have brims as expansive as a merry disposition and crowns as funny as our favorite comedians.

The wider the brim the greater is the opportunity for giving it interest, and some off-the-face types imitate fluted shells, while others are gathered into undulating, slightly-stiffened ruffles, and usually the brim-facing is contrasted with the upper surface by the use of companion fabrics. Straw crowns, often contorted into incredible outlines, rise to lofty elevations.

Two Hats in One

A popular design is dual in theme, consisting of a cotton, close-fitting cap that hugs the back of the head, and a structurally independent straw brim, which, however, is sewn to the cap. An interesting variation of this idea is a scarf becomingly draped over the head and softly crisscrossed on the forehead, whence it is carried over the ears to tie in moderately long ends in the nape of the neck. Upon it is worn a huge, upward-flared, bowl-like straw brim.

Jean Tête has done in Cafe Rico linen a huge coolie hat shaped like a triangle with an enormous spread. Very large mushrooms are also seen, tied on with printed scarfs that cut swaths through the apex of the shape and then descend to fold softly under the chin and across the chest.

Apropos of this wimple drapery, Mme. Lilly Daché, whose counsel regarding beach hats the present writer sought before doing this story, said that the trend was away from floating masses of cotton or rayon to arrangements that outline the contours of face, throat and head, and which terminate in some neat, compact motif such as a wimple or a chignon-bow in the back.

The Southern Influence

She stated also that although many fancy straw braids are used in formal hats, for wear on the beach the dramtic roles were accorded to the screen- or roller-printed fabrics while straws were subdued to rather minor, non-conflicting parts.

Other shapes, usually developed in chip straw but tied on with bright woven materials, turn their backs up obliquely, gaucho fashion, and dip precipitately over the face with shovel brims.

Wide World; Acme

A Summery Touch to Winter

1. The wimple-like drapery dates this broad-brimmed millinery concoction, 1940.

2. Whatever its contour, the beach hat of the current season is worn pushed back on the head.

3. A striped cotton in bright colors is stitched around the flaring brim of straw and is used again for the crown.

4. This Mexican shape is just as fully an American shape this season.

5. This hat is so flared and so placed on the head as to have the feeling of an Alsatian bonnet.

6. Turbans with high front interest make popular beach hats when the sun is not dreaded.

7. Brown and tan pigskin Oxfords with wedge heel and platform sole.

8. Something swanky for men in white and brown sport shoes of elk skin.

9. Taj Mahal Champals for loafing in southern climes. They are made in India.

10. These are made of gray and white striped fabric with wedge heel and platform sole; for casual wear in the South.

Sports Shoes For Men Have Gripping Soles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Excellence in sports requires a firm understanding, and to aid in the achievement of poise under all circumstances, men's play shoes are designed with various types of sole, effective in gripping this or that surface.

In building a shoe wardrobe for southern playgrounds, which will express style and also the maximum of security on treacherous terrains, a man will do well to begin with the purchase of one or two pairs of saddle oxfords, supplied with smooth rubber soles, for comparatively formal strolls. Very smart models with elk uppers and calf saddles.

If, however, he intends to have fun on boats we recommend a white canvas yacht shoe, made with molded rubber soles that look the way a Venetian blind would look if it were arranged in a herringbone pattern. These soles are infallibly secure on wet decks. Candidates for deep-sea fishing, on the other hand, usually prefer a lighter and more flexible shoe, a sneaker, for this sport does not involve adventure with decks. Sneakers are required also for tennis.

Removable Spikes

Golfers will rejoice in oxfords or moccasins whose spikes are so riveted into the soles that they can be removed when worn down and replaced by new ones, without benefit of cobbler.

A man will enjoy giving variety to his costumes based on slacks or shorts by introducing from day to day changes in his footwear, and there are a number of styles particularly adapted to these outfits. An excellent model to accompany slacks, when these are worn at the club or in a car, is called the Freelander and wears a leather sole and a low, built-up leather heel. The uppers may be chosen in leather, bucko or rayon monkscloth.

The United States Rubber Company manufactures an interesting oxford with a crepe-rubber sole and uppers of cider-press cloth, a meshy weave, available in white, blue or tan. Romantic and suitable on the beach with shorts are Mexican huiraches, hand-woven into patterns out of leather strippings, while soft leather and canvas moccasins, suggestive strippings, while soft leather and canvas moccasins, suggestive of bedroom slippers, promise both comfort and style.

Color in Footwear

In the men's shop of a Fifth Avenue department store the buyer of footwear showed the writer with special satisfaction a French espadrille, particularly tenacious of terra infirma on account of wearing rope soles. This model is what the French call an en tout cas, or convenience suitable for all occasions, if one does not wish to specialize excessively.

The canvas tops, which may be had in plain colors or in stripes, give them a smart appearance. Men wishing to look up-to-the-moment will not be afraid of color this season, but will seek it wherever they can and particularly in their shoes, save in the case of yacht shoes which, to be correct, must be white

For playing and dacing on semi-formal evenings when black ties are worn, oxfords of dull calf or of patent leather are required.

Homing Instincts Of Salmon Baffle Sea Researchers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LA JOLLA, Calif. — Homing abilities of salmon baffle natural scientists, Dr. Francis B. Sumner, Professor of Biology at the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography here, admits. Research ranks this phenomenon with extra-sensory perception in men, he concludes.

Dr. Sumner points out that young salmon of several species have been marked in lots and liberated at various points in the river systems of British Columbia and the Pacific States. Many of these marked fish have been recovered years later upon their return from the ocean to spawn, or at sea.

"With insignificant exceptions," Dr. Sumner reveals, "such salmon have been caught in the river system in which they were planted. Moreover, they were largely taken in the same tributary in which they were released."

Such a phenomenon would be easy to explain, says Dr. Sumner, if it could be assumed that the fish did not venture far from the mouth of their home stream, but many of the marked fish have been trapped at distances hundreds of miles from the river's mouth.

"Salmon which have been tagged in the ocean as adults as far away as Queen Charlotte Island, more than 600 miles distant, are known to have entered the Columbia River to spawn," reports the biologist.

Some attempts have been made to explain the salmon's accurate return on the basis of varying warmth and chemical content of different streams, but Dr. Sumner declares that the fish in some cases leave the rivers in the fall and return in the spring when stream waters are not only colder and swifter, but chemically different, due to silt content, surface drainage, and aeration.

Revised System of School Aid Proposed for New York State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22—A "thorough and scientific" review and revision of the entire system of State aid for education is urged in a report by the Regents' Commission on State Aid for Schools placed before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today. A year's study of the entire school system is urged by the Commission before legislative action is taken. Meanwhile it favors a continuation of the Friedsam formula adopted during the gubernatorial term of Gov. Alfred E. Smith and which is now in effect.

The Commission was formed last October and in the short time has been able to consider the three main questions:

1. What is the effect of the 1939 10 per cent cut on the schools, the taxpayers, state finances and local finances?

2. At what point and in what ways is the entire system of State aid to schools, developed largely before 1925, unsatisfactory and in need of revision?

3. What specific changes in policy and law are now required to correct the difficulties and to modernize New York State's system of aid for schools?

"At the present time we are not able," the report states, "to answer any of these three questions finally. We have not had time to go thoroughly into the main question."

The Commission found, however, that "the procedure adopted by the State in cutting State aid last year was not conducive to orderly administration or finance. At the time the State cut was made, many local budgets had been adopted, contracts had been signed and arrangements had been entered into."

The effect of the 10 per cent cut is partly good and partly bad on the basis of preliminary evidence thus far available, the Commission found. The cut gave a powerful incentive to budget trimming and encouraged desirable economies which do not in any way curtail educational services. This has been especially true in those cities where school registration is now falling. A thorough study of the schools in other cities and villages might disclose further opportunities for local economy.

"Under these conditions," the Commission reported to the Governor, "we believe that the time has come to make a thorough and scientific review and revision of the entire system of State aid for schools."

N. J. Court to Review Paper Sale Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—An Atlantic City ordinance, requiring a license for the sale of newspapers and periodicals on the public streets, will be reviewed by the New Jersey Supreme Court on petition by J. Albert Hyett, counsel for Milton Herder, who was arrested and fined $5 last October for selling copies of The Weekly People, official organ of the Social Labor Party, without having obtained a 25-cent selling license.

Mr. Hyett held that the license requirement was unreasonable, discriminatory and an abridgement of the constitutional right of free press. He told the court that The Weekly People was "a publication of public, historical, political and economic interest" and that under the State and Federal constitutions its sale or distribution could not be interferred with, legally. The license fee, he added, was "tantamount to a tax."

The city maintained that its right to regulate the use of its streets was so clear that no review of the case was necessary, but Justice Charles W. Parker, speaking for the court, said the case "was of sufficient consequence to justify allowance of a writ of review."

Fields of Diamonds

The great diamond fields of South Africa extend eastward from the mouth of the Orange River, across the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

Repeal of P. R. Act Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Leaders of the State Legislature in Albany have before them today a protest by Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, against the Moran bill for repeal of the proportional representation system of voting. The measure is backed by Tammany Hall and its allies. Mr. Morris holds that the Legislature has no right to interfere with the city's home rule powers.

"As an advocate of home rule for cities in matters of local concern," he said in identical letters to Oswald D. Heck, Speaker of the Assembly, and Robert J. Crews, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on City Affairs, "I am unalterably opposed to the favorable consideration of the above-entitled bill.

"You will recall that the Legislature created the New York City Charter Revision Commission which was authorized to revise the charter and also to submit to the qualified electors of this City the definite question with respect to the adoption of proportional representation. That question was submitted separately and carried overwhelmingly — for, 923,186; against, 555,217. This is convincing proof that the voters of this city are in favor of election of their local legislators by proportionate voting."

Mr. Morris stressed that the people of New York City had power to dispense with proportional representation if they so wished, and held the home rule principle should give the City control over the manner of election which could not properly be assumed by the State.

Methodist Group Forms as 'South'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Methodists of South Carolina who refused to consolidate their part of the denomination with the recent unification of the three major branches of Methodism, have formed a separate State-wide organization to preserve the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The organization established here is termed a provisional conference or body of churches. Financial, administrative, and ministerial committees were formed and provision was also made for a woman's work committee and an affiliated youth organization.

Perfection of the organization took place at a meeting of approximately 400 representations from all sections of the State called by Dr. S. J. Summers, President of the State division of the Laymen's Organization for the preservation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The administrative committee shall designate the time and place at which the conference will meet.

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NEP-1

Britain Explains Why It Must Open Mails

By E. Berg Holt

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 23 — Although American annoyance at British censorship of mails has aroused no surprise here, authoritative circles stress it is essential to continue this practice owing to the important seizures of contraband which already have been effected, running, it is said, into several millions pound sterling and causing an appreciable weakening of Germany's war effort.

Apart from the swollen volume of parcel post consignments to Germany, against which, it is understood, no objections were raised, the search of ordinary letter mail is stated to have yielded a vast assortment of contraband articles including not only cash, securities, and checks, but also industrial diamonds and other valuables of small bulk. Authorities hope soon to stage a small exhibition of typical seizures found in letter mails from neutral countries.

Legal Fine Points

In justification of the British practice, it is pointed out here, firstly that articles of the kind described above can hardly be called correspondence within the meaning of Article I of the Hague Convention, No. 11, which the United States cites as authority for protesting British examining of the mails; secondly that the United States itself accepted the British interpretation during the World War as pointed out in the British note published Jan. 22.

The British note quoted an extract from the American communication dated May 24, 1916.

What Note Said

In this connection, the note declared, the United States Government said it was "inclined to the opinion that the class of mail matter which includes stocks, bonds, coupons, and similar securities is to be regarded as of the same nature as merchandise or other articles of property and subject to the same exercise of belligerent rights. Money orders, cheques, drafts, notes and other negotiable instruments which may pass as the equivalent of money are, it is considered, also to be classed as merchandise."

War for Existence

The fact is the British feel that while they are engaged in a war in which as Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain said recently, they are fighting for their lives, they cannot forego the right to prevent Germany from obtaining the sinews of war through the post any more than they can through normal trade channels.

It is admitted that any interference with Germany's intercourse with the outside world inevitably involves interference with certain privileges which neutrals naturally cherish.

The British insist, however, that their methods are deliberately designed to affect the neutrals as little as possible whereas the German methods make no distinction between neutrals and belligerents.

Practices Compared

The Germans, it is declared, sink neutral as well as belligerent merchant ships without warning whether there are mails on board or not and regardless even of the obligation to provide for the safety of the crews.

Several cases are cited in the British note and though no United States ship happens to be among them it is felt the basic practices are the same for all the neutrals since Britain could not logically exempt United States mails without exempting those of other countries too.

In these circumstances it does not make sense to the British public that its Government should be asked to cease a practice which at its worst only causes delay and irritation to the neutrals when the German unrestricted U-boat and mine war continues without intermission.

Shipping Cases Differ

Somewhat similar arguments are voiced here in connection with the protest by Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, against delays to American ships at contraband control bases.

Mr. Hull's accusation that Italian ships are favored at Americans' expense is considered to be based on a misapprehension of the actual facts.

It is pointed out that the majority of Italian ships examined come from South America and discharge their whole cargo at one Italian port. American ships, on the other hand, generally have much more varied cargoes and are voyaging to a number of different ports in various countries.

American ship "manifests" therefore tend to be highly complicated affairs compared to Italian.

Moreover, Italian shippers, it is stated, have fallen in more readily than some American ones with the British request to send manifests to the control station in advance so that they can be examined before a vessel arrives.

Navicerts Facilitate Handling

The question of navicerts also enters into the picture in this connection.

Thus it is pointed out that the Manhattan, which had obtained navicerts for all the items of its cargo was only held at Gibraltar on its last voyage to Genoa for a half day, whereas the Moormacsun which only had navicerts for about 40 items out of 350 is apparently still held at Kirkwall after nearly three weeks.

Absence of navicerts from British consular authorities in the country from which goods are consigned involves a lengthy investigation of each item of cargo, particularly as regards whether the manufacturers or consignees are on the British blacklist and what is the ultimate [not immediate] destination of the cargo—neutral country or Germany.

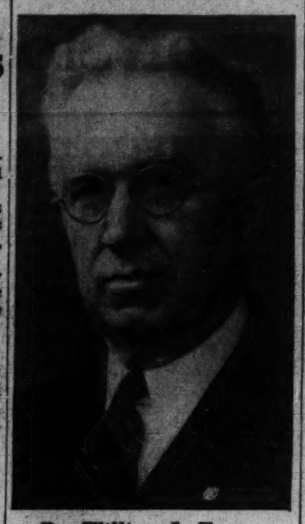
When there are no navicerts, it is doubly important that a ship's manifest should arrive in advance, British control authorities stress.

Yet securing of navicerts, they declare, is frequently not done though its desirability ought to be well known by now.

Need for Good Will

Thus from the British standpoint, while it is frankly admitted that this country's actions, both regarding mails and contraband control, are liable to cause irritation, and while it is also widely admitted that the British system is still not applied quite as efficiently as might be wished, it is nevertheless firmly believed that by tact and good will on both sides these causes of friction can and should be reduced to a minimum without impairing Britain's power to wage war to a successful conclusion.

Honored



Dr. William L. Evans

Head of the Department of Chemistry of Ohio State University elected President of American Chemical Society for 1941. He will serve as President-elect during 1940.

Former German Ship Officials Tell of Big Contraband Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—A widespread organization, staffed by officials detached from the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Steamship Lines and doing a million-dollar-a-year business in what the British Government terms "organized traffic in contraband on a considerable scale," stands disclosed here today under voluntary testimony from the officials themselves.

T. E. Kessemeier, President of the organization which has been named the Fortra Corporation and is installed in the Hapag-Lloyd steamship offices here, said its purpose was to forward by wireless to Germany food packages paid for by German sympathizers here.

How System Works

Mr. Kessemeier said that Fortra operated in the following manner: Money for either the $8.50 or the $6.70 standardized food package is collected in this country and wirelessed to Bremen, Germany, along with the name of the beneficiary. Then, Fortra agents in neighboring neutral countries purchase food wholesale and it is made up in the two standardized packages and sent to Bremen, whence it is sent out to the designees through the mail.

Mr. Kessemeier said the system started operation with Chancellor Hitler's permission on Nov. 1 and already 30,000 packages have been laid down in Germany, amounting to an annual business of $1,000,000. Branches of Fortra are collecting funds in most large American cities with an eye to aiding the nourishment of Germany's civilian population, Mr. Kessemeier said.

The only restrictions upon the forwarding of food, it was explained, are that the packages may not be sent to soldiers, lest it cause disturbance in the ranks, nor should more than one package a month be sent to a family, lest jealousy among neighbors result.

What Packages Contain

The $8.50 package is described as containing four pounds of butter, three pounds of Holland cheese, a pound of evaporated milk, a half pound of coffee, and a half pound of cocoa. The $6.50 package is made up of four pounds of butter, two pounds of Holland cheese, and a pound of evaporated milk.

The activities of Fortra are given by the British as one of the reasons to justify their search of mail being sent from the United States to Germany, although Mr. Kessemeier declares that all funds were forwarded by wireless.

Red Strategy in Finland

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 23 (AP)—Soviet Russia shows signs of continuing its attempts to crush Finland this winter despite the promise of more favorable conditions in spring.

Impelled by a desire either to save military face, or win before Finland can get great aid from the west, or both, the Russian command is risking costly equipment on mid-winter bombing raids and appears to be pressing to attack in force on the Karelian Isthmus and north of Lake Ladoga.

Although longer daylight hours and better flying weather are approaching, the Russians seem unwilling to wait and take gradual advantage of their numerical superiority.

Dispatches from Estonia, across the frozen Gulf of Finland, indicate that the Russians have been hastily building new air bases to enable bombers to fly to Finland and back several times daily. Russia gained an Estonian base at Baltiski in one of the Baltic treaties that preceded the war with Finland.

Supplies of aviation gasoline, said to have been imported many months ago from the United States, were reported to have been rushed to the half-finished bases. Because of insufficient hangars, Russian plane motors are left idling all night to keep them warm.

In view of reports of high pressure activity, Finns assumed that their cities would be subjected anew to wholesale bombing whenever winter visibility permits. Overhanging clouds have greatly relieved Finns this week from aerial attack.

A Finnish tabulation shows the Russians last week dropped 6,667 bombs which killed 18 civilians, injured 109 and demolished several hundred buildings, mostly dwellings.

Observers calculate the cost of the bombs as about equal to the property loss Finland suffered—probably $1,000,000 at the outside. But the Russians are said to have lost 36 bombers, that is, two for each civilian reported killed. Moreover, the Finns say that in the same week Russia lost 108 airmen.

The bombers would be replaced at a cost of about $200,000 each, it was said, but in Russia it is time, rather than money, which counts.

The largest Russian plane factory turns out three bombers a week. In other words, the Finns report inflicting an aviation loss on Russia in one week equal to what it would take this factory three months to produce.

Wheat Exports

OTTAWA, Jan. 23 (AP)—Canada, having granted Finland a $100,000 credit for foodstuff purchases, considered today placing wheat exports under Government control following a protest in the Ontario Legislature on the reported sale of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat to Soviet Russia.

It was learned that Karl F. Altio, who represents Finland in Canada with headquarters at Montreal, would come to Ottawa next week to confer with Government officials on aid to his country.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King said the $100,000 credit had been granted Jan. 18 by orders-in-Council.

A spokesman for the Privy Council said wheat export control had been "discussed" at a Cabinet council meeting.

The provincial legislature's members who protested the wheat sales to Russia expressed fear the grain might find its way to Germany.

Red Oil Purchases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Commerce Department records showed today that in the first 11 months of last year Russia bought only two barrels of aviation gasoline from the United States.

The Russians, however, bought 883,530 barrels of other types of gasoline, valued at $1,948,692, in this country. In 1938 Russian purchases of all types totaled 1,120,491 barrels valued at $2,246,571. The 1938 records did not show how much of this was aviation gas.

Officials looked up the figures because of reports from Helsingfors that Russia, in an expanded air drive against Finland was using some aviation gas imported many months ago from the United States.

No embargo, moral or otherwise, has been decreed for aviation gasoline shipments.

A Loudspeaker War: Reds Warn of Nazis

By the Associated Press

Helsingfors, Finland, Jan. 23

On the Karelian Isthmus, where the Finns have reported almost daily attacks, the Finnish Army said the Russian invaders sought to give effect to their drives by loudspeaker exhortations that the Finns surrender under the threat that the Germans were coming to help their foe.

"The enemy," the announcement said, "tried to give effect to his attacks by loudspeakers mounted in his positions which exhorted our men to surrender, declaring that Viborg would be taken within 48 hours and threatening that Germans were coming to help him and would kill all Finns."

Why 2 Red Divisions Collapsed So Quickly

By Edmund Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE SUOMUSSALMI FRONT, Finland, Jan. 23—The real facts regarding the annihilation of two Russian divisions by the Finns on this front earlier in the month are gradually coming to light. The Russian troops involved—men of the Ninth Army Corps who had been assigned the task of driving through the Finnish defenses to the Gulf of Bothnia—are almost entirely Ukrainian peasants.

The ill-fated 44th Division had previously been stationed at Zhitomir in the Ukraine near the Polish border. Their military adventures began on Sept. 18 when they received orders to cross into Poland.

Their progress through the Polish Ukraine, save for a few minor skirmishes, was smooth and uninterrupted and the Soviet division, with banners flying, led the Soviet entrance into the town of Lwow where they were able to purchase suits, dresses, watches, radio sets, and other souvenirs to take home.

Regarding this expedition one sergeant writes in his diary, "We have just completed the liberation of our Ukrainian blood brothers from the yoke of the Polish landlords by entering Lwow which is a marvellous city with shops filled with everything in the world and incredibly cheap. If only I had brought more money with me!"

Southerners Shipped North

The first week in December, winter clothing, including heavy felt boots, were suddenly issued to the men of the 44th Division and without being told where they were going they were entrained. They travelled northward past Petrozavodsk and onto Kem, a remote station upon the Murmansk railway on the shores of the White Sea.

There were many casualties as the Ukrainians, who were unaccustomed to the intense Arctic cold, tramped through the wilderness toward Finland.

In every regiment there were a few men from Archangel, Northern Siberia, and other Arctic regions to teach the Southerners the ways of the Far North, but efforts at swift acclimatization have proved futile and the thousands of pairs of skis brought along remained so much dead wood.

Cold Hits Hard

According to a captured Soviet major about 20 per cent of the troops perished on the overland journey and one in four of the remainder later succumbed to cold and exposure on Finnish territory.

The 44th Division was to advance across Lake Kianta and join forces with the 163rd Division which had previously occupied the village of Suomussalmi, but 10 miles from their goal.

Their progress was blocked by the Finns. On Dec. 25 there came word that the Finns had retaken Suomussalmi, almost completely destroying the 163rd Division.

During the next fortnight before it was itself cut off and almost annihilated, the 44th Division vainly strove to advance. On a narrow road the small Finnish force kept them at bay while Finnish patrols made nightly raids.

An officer's notebook contains notes on discussions at an officers' meeting called on New Year's Eve to discuss ways of raising the men's morale.

Those present were exhorted to explain to the men "in view of certain absurd rumors regarding alleged supernatural powers of the Finns that the Finns are perfectly ordinary mortals and that there is no accuracy in reports that they are uncatchable or invulnerable."

This shows the extent to which the swift guerrilla actions of the invisible Finnish patrols with their fast skiis and snow capes had sapped Russian morale and played upon their superstition.

A Nazi Note

The officers were further urged "to assist the political commissars in explaining the historic task of the Red Army in liberating Finland from the plutocracies"—the introduction of the term "plutocracy" into Soviet political jargon is evidence of the new German influence.

Less than a year ago Nazism or Fascism would have been used in this context, whereas "plutocracies" is the favorite stock Nazi epithet for Britain, France, and America.

At the same meeting clear orders were issued "to shoot any cowards or deserters from the battlefield."

This is the first direct confirmation I have found of the rumors that those Red Army men who hesitated during an attack were shot in the back.

The slogans issued for the planned offensive—which never came off—were "forward for the Fatherland for Stalin," and "cruelly requite the enemy for our comrades slain Dec. 25th."

What They Were Told

The lengths to which the Russians went in trying to explain away the Finnish resistance are often fantastic. A Russian artilleryman writes in an unfinished letter home, "Our comrades have learned that the enemy is operating from alien fortifications—these fortifications were built here by Britain, France, and America during the last four years—from this you can see we had nothing good to expect from Finland and our Government's decision was quite correct."

Many of the letters scattered around in abandoned field post offices express surprise and concern over the campaign in Finland.

One wife writes, "I was glad to hear over the radio last night that the Finns have themselves revolted, and that we are not really at war with the Finnish people, who are all on our side. This means you will soon be coming home."

That Finnish "Corps"

It is hard to find any trace of the Finnish Communists so much advertised by the Soviet radio and particularly the "Finnish Army Corps," supposedly co-operating with the Red Army.

Apparently there is one Finn or Finnish-speaking person assigned to each Soviet regiment. These are mainly Finnish political exiles who went through the Red Army Military Academy in Leningrad and of whom there appear to be about 200 circulating.

Even Hong Kong Censors Mail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — American residents of Shanghai have been considerably exercised over recent receipt of mail from the United States which bore a rubber stamp of Hong Kong Crown Colony censors: "Passed by Censor, Hong Kong."

The question immediately arose as to what right British censors had to deal with mail in transit from the United States to American recipients at points other than Hong Kong. An editorial on this point was published in the American-owned Shanghai Evening Post.

When the editorial was telegraphed to Hong Kong by a British news agency here, it elicited a response that transit mail is normally passed by the Hong Kong censors without opening. The stamp cited, it was said, was only an indication that the mail had passed through the censors' hands—not that it had been read.

It was further explained that mail which was actually censored was opened at the ends and then sealed with a piece of paper bearing the legend, "Opened by Censor, Hong Kong."

The Evening Post retorted with front-page publication of an envelope sent to a neutral firm in Shanghai from Berne, Switzerland, which had been torn open at the end and sealed with a paper marked "Opened by Censor, Hong Kong," despite the fact that it was transit mail.

Terming this an "outrageous violation of the clear rights of neutrals," the Post said it had learned of instances where mail had been opened and censored even though it was from a point within China (Swatow) and destined to another point within China (Shanghai).

Much American mail does not ordinarily pass through Hong Kong but of late, certain ships have been routed from Japan direct to Hong Kong without touching Shaighai. This means that the censors have a chance.

The Hong Kong Post Office is an old tender spot so far as Shanghai is concerned, for during the period of the 1937 hostilities it caused much trouble to this port.

All Shanghai mail from the outside world used to go to Hong Kong during that period, and instead of sending it up the coast by the direct ships then plying, Hong Kong used to send it instead to Canton which in turn would transmit it by rail to Hankow.

By the time it had progressed down-Yangtze from Hankow to its intended recipients, often a period of several weeks would have elapsed—not greatly to the benefit of Shanghai businessmen.

60 Years Not Too Long

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP)—L. E. Fisher, insurance man of Edgar, Neb., sent Oscar Braungart, Wabash Railway agent, an unused ticket from Fort Wayne to Huntington and asked for a refund.

"Hope I did not hold it too long to get my money," he said.

Mr. Braungart said he didn't. He sent the ticket, dated Feb. 19, 1879, to St. Louis for redemption.

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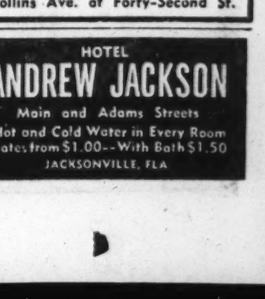

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Decorative Arts Antiques

A Book on Sandwich Glass—A History of Stockbridge

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

This lacy Sandwich Glass compote, about 9 inches in diameter, is one of fifty or so pictured in the new book, "Sandwich Glass." Collectors call it Peacock Eye pattern, with Scrolled Eye design at center.

The Glass of a Cape Cod Town

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

After many years of fragmentary, public information on the subject, a competent historian has appeared for the glass-making business which operated in a little town on the shore of Cape Cod Bay for 63 years following 1825, and whose products started thousands of collectors buying the pressed pattern glass which it made. The new volume is Sandwich Glass, by Ruth Webb Lee, published by the author, Framingham, Mass., at $10.

There are 203 full pages of illustrations, nearly all excellent half-tones that picture many objects and their patterns with clearness that almost sparkles, as do the "lacy" originals. The 100-page story of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Works reviews with sympathetic expansion the meager facts known of its founder, Deming Jarves. Scanty as the information is, it suffices to reveal him as a business executive of uncommon enterprise, sound judgment and a glass manufacturer of thorough experience and highest standards.

Books on Early American Glass
by RUTH WEBB LEE

"Sandwich Glass. The History of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company." Profusely illustrated volume having 205 plates picturing all branches of Sandwich collectibles. First edition sold out. Second edition now ready. $10.00

"Early American Pressed Glass." Standard reference book in use by libraries. 13th printing. $10.00

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RUTH WEBB LEE
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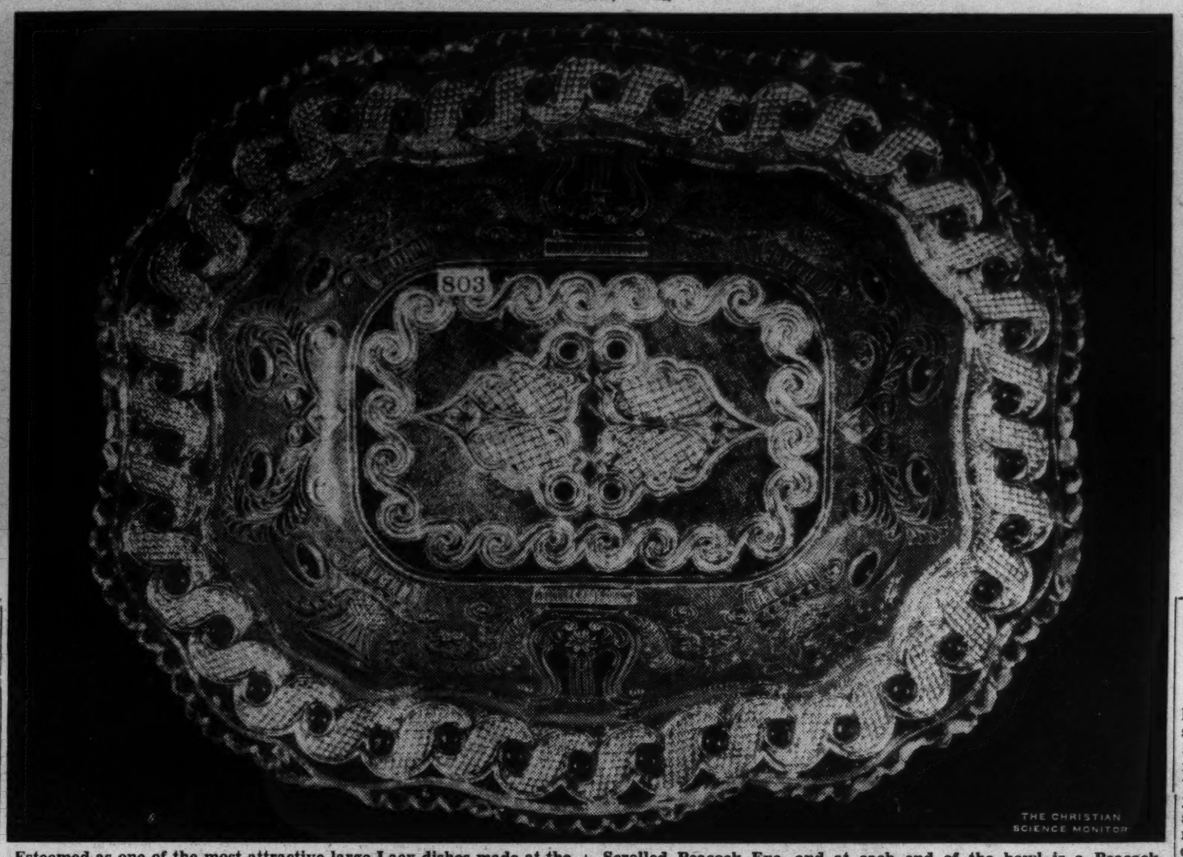

Esteemed as one of the most attractive large Lacy dishes made at the Boston and Sandwich Glass Works, this brilliantly stippled piece is 10 by 8½ inches, and 2⅛ inches deep. The rim pattern is called Scrolled Peacock Eye, and at each end of the bowl is a Peacock Feather design. The rest of the inner row is filled with unrelated thistles, lyres, and flower baskets, all on Lacy background.

Operated Only 63 Years

The first few chapters tell the brief story of the business, started in 1825 and closed in 1888. True to the title, the major portion is given to the product, a dozen classes of lacy shapes being the subjects of as many chapters. There is no attempt to notice the whole range of this plant's output, even in one field. This was done in the author's first book, Early American Pressed Glass. Instead, the broad variety of its products is made clear in light of the assembled records of early days and the revelations coming from the latest excavations at the old plant site. There are a good many pages which will interest only dealers or experienced collectors, for they give attention to details and comparisons of designs, and to ratings of rarity not based on esthetic values.

It is said that tons of waste fragments have been dug up and carried away from the old glass works land during the last generation by the casual visitors or relic seekers, but there seems to have been no intelligent effort at research until 1933. Then the site of a building erected in 1849 and demolished in 1920, was excavated in true archaeologist manner by Francis Wynn. Expert study of these broken pieces brought proof that this plant may have been the country's greatest producer of so-called "three-mold"—or blown-molded—pieces, some of which were once attributed to the Stoddard, N. H., works, or even to Stiegel.

The fragments also enabled the collectors of cup plates to prove that over 50 of their varieties were made here. Portions of other discarded objects brought knowledge of many other details of great interest and value to collectors of blown and pressed varieties.

Modestly, but with convincing reasoning, Mrs. Lee offers a sensible substitute for the misleading term, "three mold," as applied to blown pattern articles, and it would be well if her suggested "Blown Molded" might be understood and adopted everywhere, as intelligent, correct and informative.

The most widely admired type of American pressed glass is known as lacy, in which backgrounds of the design are filled with very fine stippling of minute hemispheres. Nearly 200 pages are given to the numerous forms that came from this source, the degree of this attention indicated by the 80-odd crisp half-tones of open table-salts; nearly 50 of 6"-7" plates; some 40 of compotes and covered dishes; and as many more under other headings.

We are told that other American factories made lacy glass, but less expertly than was done at Sandwich. France held a pressed-glass competitor of the Sandwich works, and the author ranks the output of Baccarat Glass Company, located in the Vosges region, as equal in merit to that of the American company. A chapter is given to this, and other foreign lacy makes.

Pictures From Many Collections

The author has been fortunate in the co-operation given by owners of several important collections, from which many examples were photographed, but it should not be assumed that all such sources are represented. The plates picturing these selections are of admirable quality, and appended descriptions are expert, detailed and informative.

The book will give new pleasure to readers of many different tastes. I am not a collector of this special ware, but am strong for sound knowledge and correct statement. So there are two topics that are remembered with particular interest. I was gratified that so many doubts had been cleared away by facts developed from the latest Sandwich excavations; also, that Mrs. Lee is able to suggest a logical new term for the types she facetiously refers to as "Stoddard three-mold insufflated, blown-molded glass." I hope all will read her chapter VII with care, and if we agree with her proposal, use the wholly suitable term "blown-molded," whenever it can be applied properly.

All photos by courtesy Ruth Webb Lee

Creamers are said to be in greater demand than any other form in which Sandwich pressed glass is made. Lacy patterns are most desired of all, this pair standing about four inches high.

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Grouping Home Furniture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Whenever a room has been cleverly furnished there are nearly always two ways of looking at it. You may prefer to appreciate the general effect; or, you may study the details and the separate groupings.

A really well furnished room must suggest artistic unity, the scheme of decoration must be not only pleasing but consistent. But there should also be included details, ornaments, and items of occasional equipment. If these are studied apart from the interior as a whole, they should be found to fall into well-arranged smaller groups, satisfying in themselves.

Groups That Are Decorative Units

In an ideal interior, whether dining-room, lounge or bedroom, such items as pictures, lamps, cabinets and occasional tables should be so arranged that they suggest tangible, still-life studies. Each group should make a perfect little picture. This can be achieved by selecting articles which are in right proportion with each other; then, placing them so that the lines of each piece are related to the others. A little group in the corner of a room, or against a wall, should have the effect of a pictorial composition. If this is done skillfully, one's rooms are far more pleasing; also it will be much longer before you tire of them, for you will constantly notice something freshly pleasing.

An Example Pictured Here

An effect of this kind has been achieved rather skillfully with the little group of furniture seen in our illustration, which was photographed recently in a country cottage. Everything contributes to the artistic composition. The gate-legged table, William and Mary chair, the pictures, electric wall lights and oak beamed fireplace, the piece of antique harness with brass appurtenances used as a decoration—all these are the elements in a charming still-life composition, in which the plain brick walls of warm buff make a richly textured background.

Introduce one or two details, such as a small dish or a bowl of flowers, and the arrangement takes on an air of completeness and rightness, combined with apparent carelessness. In a word, you have a successful composition. **B. B.**

Bathroom Colors

A refreshing color scheme for a bathroom includes deep cream walls, a pale grey-blue ceiling and black floor. The tub fits into an alcove which is decorated with a stenciled design in red, ecru and cream. Red Venetian blinds, bath-mat and towel borders, match the tops of cosmetic containers. The chromium bench before the cream-painted dressing table has a black seat.

The compote with Heart and Leaf pattern is described as one of the rarest designs of Sandwich make, only one other being known. So collectors value it above that at the left, though less artistic, by far.

The Story of Stockbridge, Mass.

Years that mark the full- and half-centuries from the time of settlement of one community after another, have seemed uncommonly numerous in Massachusetts since the turn of the century, and the year just past has had a goodly share of them. One of these communities was Stockbridge, incorporated as a town in 1739, and more fortunate than most through the publishing of a history of its unique beginnings and its strongly contrasting later generations. The volume is entitled, Stockbridge 1739-1939, by Sarah Cabot Sedgwick and Christina Sedgwick Marquand; Bi-Centennial Book Committee, Stockbridge, publishers; $2.75.

The book is written in an entertaining manner, with a familiar and intimate attitude that is accounted for when we learn (not from the book) that one if not both the authors counts five generations of ancestors, back to the town's earliest families. There are other summer residents who have similar ties to the town, for descendants of old families have continued to be devoted to the locality.

Whites Come by Invitation

Strange it is, though true, that Indians here asked white men to come to them—forty or more miles west from the Connecticut River valley. They wanted a teacher to train them in white men's ways, and the request was welcomed by the Royal provincial authorities and by zealous churchmen eager to convert the heathen. High-minded and capable John Sergeant, Yale tutor, was selected in 1734 as missionary, and his fine house was built five years later in 1739. This residence now stands on the main street of the town, recently moved here and restored. In it the town's beginnings and the present character of the community meet—its mission house and the munificence of late generations.

Half-a-dozen other men came with the pious and kindly Sergeant. His devoted work accomplished much in its ten years. With others in the little group, it is the old story, here told with much fact and color, of white greed and red weakness. The grim and eloquent divine, Jonathan Edwards, whose Northampton church had grown cool toward him, became Sergeant's successor, and here wrote some of his best known arguments for Calvinism. Thence called to the presidency of Princton College, he survived his installation but a short time.

The history of any place becomes a record of what successive strong characters accomplished, and Stockbridge's list of them is so long that a few names must represent here many whose activities make lively reading. "The Williams Ring" is given a chapter, picturing the forceful traits and craftiness of a family that was dominant in the town and region during the mid-1700's.

Theodore Sedgwick appears as an active Revolutionist and lawyer of Sheffield and built a home here in the 1780's, to become a Supreme Court Justice of the State. Mark Hopkins, famous president of Williams College for 36 years, was a son of this town. David Dudley Field came as a young minister in 1818, and four of his sons attained fame in different activities: Cyrus W., as indomitable promoter of the first trans-Atlantic cable; Henry M., a minister, as was his father; David Dudley, as a brilliant New York lawyer; Stephen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

These careers which began here extended well down in the century, but meanwhile Stockbridge was gaining notice from reputations of those who remained residents. Catherine Sedgwick seems to have started its literary distinction, in the 1820's, with a series of best sellers in fiction. Now amusing for their stilted sentiment, they were lauded then by the Westminster Review, and brought to her visitors such as Harriet Martineau for an extended stay, and Fanny Kemble (Butler) who later built a home in Lenox.

"For a cheap, pleasant and healthy residence," Hawthorne came here for a while in 1850 and wrote "The House of Seven Gables" in a little red house overlooking Stockbridge Bowl. G. P. R. James, the English E. Phillips Oppenheim of the 1800's brought the polish of London drawing rooms to the town.

Notables Come for Summer Months

Henry Ward Beecher renting a house for summers; Oliver Wendell Holmes and Longfellow not far away in Pittsfield; George William Curtis in Lenox and the friends they attracted; gave Stockbridge and beautiful Housatonic valley distinguished character. There were several industries in the 1830's, but they seem to have vanished with the 1850's.

Nature's extraordinary attraction and the town's easy access from New York brought many here for summer months, and three of the celebrated Field brothers built homes in their native town in the 1870's. A few years later appeared villas, chalets, and other exotics of late Victorian taste. Joseph H. Choate of New York built his stately house in 1887 and became Ambassador to the Court of St. James' twelve years later.

Most recent addition to the distinctions of Stockbridge is the establishment of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival and the erection of a great shed that seats nearly 6,000, and yet gives the illusion of being out-of-doors. At the last count, its population was about six hundred more than in 1800 but that comparison omits values, which can best be realized by reading this illuminating story.

C. G. B.

This well-arranged living room corner with its simple and harmonious details shows how pleasing an effect may result from a few objects, rightly chosen and assembled. A sense of old-time comfort prevails, without intrusion of too many accessories, while engravings and flowers brighten the room and give it tone and character.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Future Buyers of America—Study Consumer Problems

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Miss Loeta Johns advises one of the Stephens girls on a consumer problems topic.

Here in the college library, girls find a quiet place to study their consumer economics. Stephens believes in an informal homelike atmosphere, where studying may become a natural process undivorced from daily home experience after leaving college.

Making Family Dollar Work Full Time—As College Economics

Budgeting, Buying, Standards, Goods—Purse-String Economics—Tackled by Stephens Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia, Mo.

War and its effects on the consumer cannot be dodged. Anything that affects the price of "bread and butter" commodities, wages, and the general standard of living is of vital interest to the consumer. The Institute for Consumer Education, an Alfred P. Sloan Foundation project, attached to Stephens College in Columbia, Mo., in an attempt to aid consumers is adjusting a part of its program for the coming year to include a study of some of the new problems resulting from the war.

Dr. John M. Cassels, director of the Institute, explained that consumer education must assume a significant role during a period of war problems. Since it is a treatment of economics which is concerned with the ultimate use of goods for advancing human welfare, it must of necessity be concerned in helping to solve some of these problems.

The Institute is concerned, however, not only with problems which have been created by the war, but with such specific problems as budgeting, housing, and standards, grades, and labels. Established in 1937 for the purpose of research and education in consumers' problems, it has had for its program one directed toward more effective consumption. Much emphasis has been given in other fields toward more efficient production, but little toward more efficient consumption. Harold S. Sloan, director of the Sloan Foundation, attributes lack of consumer facts as one of the greatest causes of economic waste.

Women Are The Buyers

Women are the buyers. That is why a woman's college was chosen to establish a national center for consumer education. It has been estimated that women buy approximately 70 to 85 per cent of the consumers' goods sold. In a survey made for Stephens College by Dr. W. W. Charters, director of the bureau of educational research at Ohio State University, consumption was found to be one of the seven basic subjects in which women were interested. Education at Stephens is directed toward helping the girls to best adapt themselves to the activities of average, normal women.

Consumer problems classes are taught in an attempt to aid the girls in getting the best for their expenditures of effort, time, and money. How to choose—that's the first thing the student must be taught. The relation of that choice to her basic philosophy of life, and the development of competence in buying are also emphasized. No one economics text is used by the students. Instead, they read out of various books from the consumer library for each topic they deal with. In this way they have the opportunity of becoming familiar with the viewpoints of the different authors in the field, rather than being limited to a specific text.

Everyday Problems

Economic principles are applied to practical everyday problems, such as installment buying, budgeting, cut-rate prices and the fair trade laws, housing, the buying of insurance. This year 140 students are enrolled in the courses. These classes are taught by Miss Margaret Benson and Dr. James Mendenhall, associate director of the Institute.

At the beginning of the year the students were given a list of topics from which they were to choose those that seemed most interesting and important to them. This questionnaire was also given to a number of adult groups. A more simple one was given to two St. Louis high schools.

A study is now being made of the problems of the poor in backward rural districts. This is being done in co-operation with the University of Kentucky, under the direction of Dr. Mendenhall. Two research projects are now under way in co-operation with Prof. J. D. Black of Harvard University. They are on the problem of the city consumer and the milk market, and an analysis of the consumer movement.

A clinic on consumer problems, directed by Miss Rufie Lee Williams, is devoting its attention to personal finance. Miss Williams has designed an expense book suited to the girls' needs. Her purpose is to teach the girls to keep account of their expenses accurately, and to improve the planning and spending of their money. A one-hour course is taught on personal finance.

Every new girl at Stephens must keep a Personal Finance Book. Each week the Clinic goes over 1,000 student books, correcting mistakes, explaining why certain figures won't balance. Much time has been given to teaching these students the fundamentals of bookkeeping in order that they can keep an accurate account of income, savings, and expenditures. Next semester the girls will make budgets, based on a study of their past expenditures.

The Institute library, one of the best specialized libraries in the field of consumer economics in the United States, has on its shelves over 1,600 books and more than 3,000 pamphlets and government documents. It also receives a large number of magazines.

In addition to this, the library has a catalogue of all materials published in English on consumer problems, its character, and place where it can be found. Miss Loeta Johns, who is in charge of the library, has assisted the National Consumer-Retailer Council regarding their collections. Last Spring she prepared a "Businessman's Guide to Consumer Literature for the Retail Executive." Later, this material was put into pamphlet form.

Consumer News Letter

Each month the publications department of the Institute prints a Consumer Education News Letter, which is sent to teachers, club women, civic leaders, journalists, students, and others in all 48 States, and 14 foreign countries. It has a circulation of nearly 5,000. Besides this, a series of booklets is planned dealing with economic problems from the consumer point of view. One which is now ready for publication is "The Consumer and the Anti-Chain Taxes," written by Miss Helen Dallas, editor of publications. A booklet on "Standards, Grades, and Labels" has been prepared by Miss Maxine Enlow, research economist at the Institute, for the General Federation of Women's Clubs for use in their study program. "The Consumer and the Anti-Chain Taxes" booklet will also be used by the women's clubs.

The Institute has helped not only the General Federation of Women's Clubs with their consumer education program, but other adult groups, including a Stephens Alumnae group. It has also assisted various business, governmental, and consumer groups on subjects concerned with consumer education.

In order that the facilities of the Institute may be used by others working in the field of consumer education, and for the purpose of exchanging ideas, a fund has been established which pays the expenses of visiting fellows who wish to come to the Institute to work for a period of from two to four weeks. Loda Mae Davis of San Mateo (Calif.) Junior College, Charles M. Evans, a graduate student at the University of Kentucky, and Dr. Maurice Wieting of Columbia University are three who have already come to the Institute.

Last April a national conference was held at the Institute. Thirty-five persons took part on the program, including consumer authorities, teachers, government officials, and businessmen. Five hundred and forty people from 31 States attended. Another national conference is planned for this spring.

Kathryn Blood

College twins apply their knowledge of textiles to neckties

Through the Editor's Window

Of the Thirty Million Families Next Door

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Listen, the squeak and slap of a screen door . . . the whir of a lawn mower . . . the whine of a starter in a cold garage and the scrape of a coal shovel on the cellar floor. . . . Take a deep breath: the moth balls in the upstairs closet . . . the hot dogs toasting at the picnic fire . . . the spicy sweetness of the sweet clover in the vacant lot. . . . Look hard . . . at the slick new radio . . . the dog's leash and the schoolbooks in the hall . . . the paint blistering a little on the clapboard edges . . . the vegetable patch due for a good weeding. . . .

"Life-insurance premium due next month. . . . In another week drought will ruin the south pasture. . . . There may be a raise coming soon . . . so let's trade the old car. . . . Choir meetings changed to Tuesdays. . . . Mr. and Mrs. American are talking things over between themselves—the sun is long down and the children are in bed."

The two paragraphs above are quoted from a new and to me utterly inspired feature beginning in the February Ladies' Home Journal. "How America Lives" will take us, month by month, into some home of a typical American family. We live with them, think with them, plan with them, hope and laugh with them. It is as real a piece of journalism for the family as anything I have come across.

* * *

Elected this time to represent six million of the 30 million families next door, are Mr. and Mrs. Aulden Griffin and their two children, Jacquie and Benny, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Income in the $2000 a year class (the Griffins get $1960). The parents both worked their way through Middle West colleges. Mrs. Griffin does all her own work, with a normal amount of help from the rest of the family. The Griffins built their own garage in spare time, Irene driving a nail as straight as a boy. They own their home; add to their cement-block driveway when they can afford more cement; go to free civic symphony concerts together; saved for their washing machine, car, and radio then paid cash; express plenty of natural affection and loyalty in the home; and take active part in community life.

"Decisions to buy new equipment, like all major household problems, get brought up before what Mr. Griffin calls the Board of Directors," we are told. "A student of politics would call it the family town meeting, with Jacquie, ten, and Benny, who is seven, debating and voting on a footing equal with their parents. A majority carries. A 2-2 tie calls for more argument until somebody changes his mind, for this is democracy pure and simple. The children sometimes vote against each other, sometimes against their parents, with arguments that, the parents agree, are shrewdly pithy and pointed."

All kinds of questions affecting the family come up. When Irene Griffin was thinking of running for President of the Women's Club (an office she now holds), when it seemed time to consider trading in the old car, when the question of changing grocery stores came up—the "Board of Directors" passed on each scheme. "There is no 'father knows best' about this family circle," we are reminded. "The Griffins think that, now the children are old enough to make sense, they ought to have a voice in what goes on in their own home. No newfangled theory about it—just a part of their insistence on flexible good manners between parents and offspring."

* * *

I have only just touched upon the good things in this article. It is warm with family affection, rich with normal home living, right with wholesome democracy deeply lived. It is one of a series, and if the rest are as good, those who read them will be greatly enriched. We all know families like the Griffins. They are indeed happily representative of the thirty million American families next door.

A Tuesday Column

Our Jobs in Terms of Service—And the Reward

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first speaker spells Service with a capital S, and discusses it in this way, as well. She helps us, I think, to give it the dignity and beauty and significance it should have. (Are you with the telephone company, A. O.?)—Chairman.

* * *

Illinois

Dear Round Tablers:

"The time has come the walrus said
To talk of many things."

These famous lines by Lewis Carroll have revealed to me that, "the time has come" for me to express my deep gratitude for the enjoyment and exchange of ideas that I have received from this column.

In meeting one of my pen pals a year ago, I made acquaintance with a host of new friends through being introduced to a Monitor Club in Chicago that I knew nothing of. It may seem a bit ironic, but it opened the way for new activity, new interests, and a broader understanding of The Christian Science Monitor through my membership in this club.

My work brings me daily in contact with "Service." Many times it seems comparatively hard to really give good Service, which includes giving with cheerfulness and charm. At times many are seeking Service at one moment, irrespective of another's needs, but fully conscious of their own.

In observing people in the same line of work, I have found that there are many different ways in which work may be done. All may be very efficient, yet some do their tasks with a grudging spirit, or as a mere duty, while still others render service, together with a smile and kindness. One enjoys being taken care of in this last way and remembers the incident as a pleasant experience. Only by this kind of service can one enjoy one's work thoroughly. Each one of us daily encounters service on both the giving and receiving end. It has come to play a very important and definite part in each one of our lives. Sometimes we are not conscious of it, until at some time it fails to operate. Very little significance is attached to the process of making a telephone call, but really it is one of the best examples in the efficiency of service. Many concerns are entirely dependent upon Service for success in business.

Angelo Patri says, "Service is the high art of living." When one first considers the needs of others, one cannot but give unfailing Service, and in so doing one enjoys his work, and is rewarded accordingly. (Miss) A. O.

* * *

Gettings Things Done

New York

Dear Chairman and Fellow Round Tablers:

People who get things done interest me. People who perform their allotted tasks, whatever they may be, and still accomplish many other things, such as wide reading of worthwhile literature, the daily reading of The Christian Science Monitor, work on hobbies, learning to play a musical instrument. How do they do it? How is it done? These questions have been uppermost in my mind lately. What is more natural than to bring it up at the Round Table for discussion? Fellow Round Tablers, how would you help to answer these questions? How, for instance, do you manage to read the Monitor when you have much else to do? Even though you don't accomplish as much as you hope to, any suggestion you have to offer either here at the Round Table or perhaps in a letter to me would be greatly appreciated.

Here is a suggestion on quite a different subject that I would like to offer. Some winter evening near supper time, go for a walk around the neighborhood. It will be dark; for it gets dark early in the winter, and it may be snowing gently. Large white flakes settle softly on your coat, each one a bit of pure perfection. The cold, clean air gives you a fresh-skinned, rosy-cheeked feeling, and deep draughts of fresh air leave you feeling light and well scoured inside.

As you pass the brightly lighted windows with the shades obligingly left undrawn you see that families are reunited for their evening meal. Here is a family seated around the table, a child in a high-chair. In this house sits a man in his shirt sleeves listening to the radio, obviously comfortable after the day's work. His young son sits near him on a low stool, chin in hand listening, too. There is that shabby little house looking warm and cozy inside. An elderly woman sits reading the paper. While in this house an aproned woman bends over a big black coal range which has a large red box of crackers and a box of oatmeal on the top. Children move about the kitchen helping, a man is drying his hands on a towel.

In the next house father, mother, and children are animatedly playing some after-supper game together. Again, a boy romps with a dog, his parents watch, smiling. And so it goes. As you walk up and down the streets with the houses fully peopled again after the day's work is done, you become compellingly aware of a certain atmosphere in the neighborhood, an intensification of feeling that is absent during any other time. Is it because the members of the family have returned home, because the pattern of the day is complete?

If you can, why not try going for such a walk. It will give you a renewed sense of stability; affairs are still moving in their old routine. There is nothing quite equal to the pleasure with which you return refreshed to your own home, to the fragrance of your own evening meal cooking on the stove, and to your own family.

(Miss) P. P.

* * *

Your Chairman thoroughly approves of Miss P. P.'s suggestion. These evening walks in winter are wonderful experiences when enjoyed in this way. And in case it isn't snowing—don't forget the stars.

Cheerio . . Chairman

College Community As Teacher

Students come to every campus from a variety of homes and backgrounds. The college can regiment these students to one rigid behavior pattern, ignore them for all but academic purposes, or it can make a virtue of necessity and use this difference of background and standards as one fruitful source of education. The latter is one way in which colleges can make a major contribution towards better social quality.

Through participation in the community of which students and faculty alike are members, students can learn at first hand how to resolve a conflict of ideas not by mechanical compromise but by uncovering basic issues and searching for common ground; how to "pick up" and amplify the individual's contribution to the group; and how group action, under the democratic method, is essentially a process of group education.

—From Antioch Notes.

Strong Citizens

"I plead with you for all that makes strong citizens. First, clear convictions, deep, careful, patient study of the Government under which we live, until you not merely believe it is the best in all the world, but know why you believe.

"And then a clear conscience, as clear as in private interests, as much ashamed of public as of private sin, as ready to hate and rebuke and vote down corruption in the state, in your own party, as you would in your own store or Church; as ready to bring the one as the other to the judgment of a living God.

"And then unselfishness; an earnest and exalted sense that you are for the land, and not alone the land for you; something of the self-sacrifice which they showed who have died for us in war.

"And then activity; the readiness to wake and watch and to do a citizen's work untiringly, counting it as base not to vote at an election, not to work against a bad official, or not to work for a good one, as it would have been to shirk a battle in the war. Such strong citizenship let there be among us; such knightly doing of our duties on the field of peace."

—Phillips Brooks, quoted in Supreme Council Bulletin.

These college girls are learning to buy foods by practical experience, as part of their "laboratory" work

For Fun and Good Fellowship—A Family Harmonica Band

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An inexpensive harmonica may be the means of bringing parents and children together in a jolly activity. You provide a harmonica for each member of the family from baby to grandma and form a family band. It does not take long to learn to play a simple familiar tune, so that even little children may have their part in the music making. On the other hand, it requires practice and patience to perfect all the little trills and grace notes, the chords and combinations that sound almost like an orchestra; so even the most intelligent adult will need his skill to play the harmonica well.

Decide on an old song, a simple popular piece, for the first attempt and try playing it together. Then assign different parts to some of the players. These had better be practiced separately and then a special time set aside for family rehearsal. It would be a fine idea to have a time regularly one evening a week or part of a Sunday for the group music.

After playing together for a while the family harmonica band may attempt more difficult pieces and musical arrangements. Possibly they may be able to provide music for a community meeting or informal concert. One family became so proficient that they were in demand for various festivities. A duet, trio, or quartet could be arranged for special occasions.

If extra harmonicas are kept on hand for visitors, young or old, to try, and they are urged to join the family's musical experiments, considerable amusement and pleasure will result. As a means of encouraging a family bond, offering creative work to each player, inspiring general sociability, and a companionship in which both adults and children may co-operate, try a harmonica band.

L. L. R.

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The Home Forum

The Long, Long Thoughts

ALMOST YOU COULD see this taking shape in Stan Willis's thought as he listened and stirred the forge fire with a sidelong quirk on his lips. He settled the horseshoe deeper in the coals and the blower droned a mournful undertone to the argument. Though it wasn't an argument, exactly, for the three men agreed. Johnny Thurber admitted that times were hard, and advanced proof. Arms folded, Wick Loveland leaned against the bench and added footnotes. And Jan Kurtzonkowski tugged his hatbrim lower still and mourned: "Sure. You take t'ings like they was twenty years ago, now." The lodge of sorrow rolled on as they took that. Kurt's mare, waiting to be shod, stamped hollowly; behind the shop the small, cold bells of Willow Run tinkled; and the swift dusk clenched its chill fingers about the fire's heat. A hard world, a tough world, and getting tougher every twenty minutes. We listened. Then Stan swivelled his dark eyes toward me, and the shaped thought came as he set tongs to the glowing shoe.

"What d'you say," he murmured, "if we drop it all and run away to sea?"

* * *

I snorted; the talk checked, went on as Stan's hammer beat out golden sparks. Stan is like that. These sudden, oblique asides of his are flashlights catching the world in unsuspectedly awkward poses. Johnny and Wick and Kurt were having a good time in their own way—as how many haven't, these past few years?—and Stan found it pleasant to mock them. And then, as he hammered the caulks, and reheated the shoe, there came a soberer thought. For I hadn't, for years beyond count, thought of running away to sea. But once I had.

You know how sometimes, in deep winter, there comes a wind from Cuba, and a faint, nostalgic scent of spring in the air—a scent of open water, and green waiting in the lowlands? It was like that. Almost you have forgotten—but you never do. It all comes back, then. And so, unlocked, did these memories.

* * *

For once, long since, the sea had filled all my thoughts, the sea and the ports with the queer names, the magic names. And surely you too have known that. Deep hidden in each of us, forgotten almost, there lingers a young Marco Polo. You dreamed over maps and globes, you put your finger on some name of magic, and you said: "Some day, somehow, I will go there." And some day, somehow, you sailed, and knew the white ice blink over pale northern waters, or the long roll of the Indian Sea, or the gray tumult off the Horn, and came battered and sea-worn to port. You swaggered ashore and saw things—the sun-dazed East, the hard North with wooden shoes clip-clopping over cobbles. And then you sailed and, over the taffrail, murmured: "So that's what it was like." You were wiser; you understood, now.

Now, eyes on the forge fire, I remembered lingering about the wharves, those thresholds of the sea. I remembered the clatter of hoofs, the dark caverns of freight sheds. There were planks underfoot, the sea smell, the scent of crushed oranges, and fish, and soft coal smoke from the squat tugs lying three deep at the wharf end. Gulls wheeled and creaked, drifting so close that you saw the black eyes roving as they banked. And always there were ships coming and going over the opalescent flat reaches, schooners with gray, peaked sails, tramp steamers riding high with propellers threshing, now and again a liner standing out to the pale and hidden sea. Here the strange ports with the names of magic were close, almost within touch.

You watched them thread the islands and vanish toward the rim of the world, and your thought followed to a sea world unchanged since Tyrian galleys plowed the green field of the ocean-sea. It was a man's world, the sea, a primitive world still of the simplicities of sea and ship and weather. There was part of the hold it had on us. But the strange ports beyond the horizon were part of that, too.

* * *

Some of the savor and the magic of younger days came back as I again ran through that litany of shining names. Archangel still stood white, glittering with frost, the swords of the aurora shaken among the great pale stars. But Genoa had another whiteness, the shimmering white of terraces rising blinding in the sun against the silver green of olives ruffling in the wind from the sea. I thought again of Stavanger and the wraiths of the beaked longships setting westward. I thought of Kronstadt, a harsh name, an iron name; you sailed in between granite iron-gray in snow squalls, and the sky was snow-gray overhead, and the ground hard as iron underfoot. But there were kinder ports. Grand Bassam still meant the pomp of ivory and peacocks and drums booming faintly in the steaming heat. And kind was Cadiz of the orange blossoms, and Rio where the incredible Sugar Loaf wore ever a coif of morning mist, and the name of Callao was a distant trumpet call. And there were names like honey under the tongue—the Celebes and Whampoa, Singapore and Barcelona. In those days there had been so much to see, to know, to understand!

* * *

But now, musing over Stan's sidelong murmur, I realized that I would never see them, never know them. And, worse still, I didn't want to. I sighed. So it went. The names, the golden images persisted; but the urge had gone. We grew older, and the long, long thoughts of youth shortened like the winter days. We drew close to the fire and warmed ourselves on old memories, while Stan's hammer tinkled against the frosty tinkle of Willow Run.

"Stan," I said slowly, "do you remember—"

He looked at me. Johnny and Wick and Kurt still wagged their heads over a decadent world. Stan's brown eyes were wise and merry in his smudged face. Almost they said: "You, too?" And barely in time I caught myself.

"No matter," I said guiltily.

"Can't even remember what I had for breakfast," said Stan. "Too many things happening. Gangway for a horse-shoer, you boys."

* * *

He bent, and from the hot shoe a pungent gray cloud rose and spread flatly. And of course that was it. Too many things were happening. The world never contracted. It expanded, it grew—if we but let it. I'd never know Singapore, but now I didn't care. For I'd never know even my own Jaalam, since never, in its fullness, could I exhaust the possibilities of even this small New England town. Youth saw romance only in the distant, the greener fields, and some never saw it otherwise. But as you grew up—and if you grew up—your daily life grew richer, more strange, more deeply exciting with every passing year. And you couldn't run away to sea and leave all that.

For you know, now, that you wouldn't find anything so good.

DANIEL CHASE

By Courtesy of the Leicester Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LES SYLPHIDES": *A Tissue Picture by Beldy*

MRS. MABEL MAUGHAM, the artist who works under the name of Beldy, captures to a remarkable degree in her tissue pictures the gauzy magic of the ballet. At first glance one might imagine that the pictures are paintings in which the effect is obtained by the use of flat washes. When one looks again and more closely, however, one sees that the effect is obtained by the delicate use of superimposed tissues. The result is wholly delightful and these tissue pictures are among the most attractive ballet pictures to be seen in London today.

Beldy has portrayed, in her tissue pictures, various scenes from the lovely ballet "Les Sylphides." In this particular version, the artist has been entirely successful in suggesting the eerie light of the moon and the mothlike flutterings of the dancers in their white dresses.

A Chinese Lily Blooms

This is the season winter calls its own,
Cold days that herald in the new year's birth,
Yet I have glimpsed the miracle of spring
Hiding its secret in this piece of clay.
When I received this curious Chinese vase,
This moulded shape, this work of humble hands
That toiled and wrought so patiently for me,
Although they knew me not nor sensed the joy
This lovely piece of pottery would bring;
When I received this gift, I did not know
It cradled something lovelier than itself,
A fragile flower that would not be denied,
But found its way from darkness into light.

GWEN CASTLE

Perversity

I like snow.
Oh, yes,
I know
it makes a mess:
it turns beige,
it turns grey,
it gets in
everybody's way;
traffic is troubled
for miles and miles;
appointments have to be
cancelled in piles;
it costs the community
thousands, I hear,
it's the bête noire
of the whole year:
mayors in their beds
lie wide awake
dreading the fall
of the first flake.

Yes, I know.
But I *do* like snow.

DORIS PEEL

Right Preparation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR CENTURIES men have had paraded before them various forms of material preparedness with which to offset or nullify the effects of conflicting forces. It is evident that so-called preparedness, which has followed similar tactics and strategy in each troubled period, has contributed little toward achieving the goal of ending the battle with evil permanently.

Logically, the error which contributes to "wars and rumours of wars," of which Christ Jesus spoke (Mark 13:7) must ultimately be eliminated from human thought, speech, and action before the battle with evil can be won, and universal peace and harmony maintained. Yet, through the ages, recognizing the vital need for preparedness as preliminary to the gaining of freedom from despotic forces, men have sought material means and creditable undertakings whereby human experience might be liberated from the enslavement of hardships and suffering.

Bible students are familiar with Moses' sincere effort to understand God's directing, that he might rightly acquaint the Israelites with his mission and, later, present his appeal to Pharaoh for their release from Egyptian rule. Before delivering any message, Moses' preparatory work included freeing his thought of timidity and uncertainty, that he might be qualified for leadership. However, because Moses dwelt consciously near to God, whom he unquestionably recognized as Spirit or Mind, there quickly came to him the assurance that He who had sent him to free the people would continue to guide and direct the undertaking.

Moses' preparatory work included gaining a clear concept of God, to the end that his message might convey to the people the assurance of his divinely appointed task to liberate them from slavery. We read (Exodus 3:14), "And God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you." Moses had to prove the powerlessness and unreality of evil. Through his demonstrations of the power of God he overcame his belief in and fear of evil. This preparatory work was of vital importance to the ultimate success of the undertaking.

Evil and its false claim to power seemed very formidable under Pharaoh's rulership. Yet an unseen spiritual influence was operating to deliver those who sought freedom from their slavery in Egypt. The greatness of this spiritual power may be apprehended by a careful study of the journey of the Israelites, in quest of the promised land, under Moses' leadership.

Of paramount importance was Moses' preparatory work for his momentous task. Thought was analyzed in the light of Truth, the statement of his mission perfected through a spiritual knowledge of God, and actions were weighed in the scale of a demonstrable understanding of spiritual law

Centuries later there appeared one, Christ Jesus, who revealed the way whereby all mankind should be freed from the enslavement of sin and suffering, and find peace, harmony, and happiness. And in our own time, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, pondering the way made plain by Christ Jesus, was prepared for the task of giving to mankind the spiritual interpretation of Biblical teachings which had been revealed to her.

To reveal to mankind the spiritual facts about God and His creation required clear discernment and divine guidance. And to convince a doubting world that Christian Science was demonstrable required positive proof to vindicate the declarations of Truth. Thus, before writing the textbook of Christian Science or establishing the movement which has spread to every civilized nation, Mrs. Eddy proved her teachings could heal so-called incurable disease and sinful habits of living and thinking, comfort the sorrowing, and happify human experience. In confirmation of this, she made the following declaration (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 454): "Right motives give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action."

Today, when misunderstandings between nations seem to be in evidence, let us not lose sight of the fact that He who led Moses and the people through the Red Sea and the wilderness is omnipotent and omnipresent. Does not the world situation today challenge us to prove the superiority of spiritual power over material force, even as Moses was required to prove the superiority of spiritual means over material methods when the exhibitions of Pharaoh's chosen magicians and sorcerers were swallowed up by his demonstration of spiritual power? This proof of God's power preceded the liberation of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 225): "A few immortal sentences, breathing the omnipotence of divine justice, have been potent to break despotic fetters and abolish the whipping-post and slave market; but oppression neither went down in blood, nor did the breath of freedom come from the cannon's mouth. Love is the liberator." These clear statements denote the far-reaching effect of right thought, speech, and action, in proving the omnipresence and omnipotence of good. Jesus said (Luke 14:27, 28): "Whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple. For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?"

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Thaw

Fickle wind brought winter's thaw.
Weathercocks whirled east and south.
Taste of salt-fog swept the mouth.
Over wet, black roofs we saw
Boisterous clouds, a-shout with spring.
Turbulent across the blue,
With a thunderous, summer hue,
With a brush-stroke like a wing.

SARA BUNDY PENCE

Préparation bien comprise

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU COURS DES SIÈCLES, on a présenté aux humains toutes sortes d'expédients matériels pour obvier aux effets des forces en conflit ou annuler leur action. Il est clair que tous ces préparatifs, dont la tactique et la stratégie se sont répétées à chaque époque de troubles, ne nous ont que peu rapprochés du but ultime: la cessation permanente des conflits grâce à la victoire sur le mal.

En bonne logique, l'erreur qui contribue à produire les "guerres" et les "bruits de guerres" mentionnés par le Christ Jésus (Marc 13:7) doit être éliminée des pensées, des discours et des actes humains avant qu'on puisse gagner la bataille contre le mal et maintenir la paix et l'harmonie universelles. Toutefois d'âge en âge les hommes ont reconnu que pour s'affranchir des forces despotiques, il est bien nécessaire d'être prêt à leur résister; ils ont donc cherché par des moyens matériels et par des entreprises louables à faire disparaître de leur vie les tribulations et les souffrances.

Les scrutateurs de la Bible savent que Moïse s'efforça sincèrement de comprendre les directions divines, afin de pouvoir faire connaître sa mission aux Israélites et plus tard présenter sa requête au Pharaon — la demande qu'on laissât sortir d'Égypte les enfants d'Israël jusqu'alors asservis. Avant de s'acquitter de son message, Moïse dut s'y préparer et notamment affranchir sa pensée de la timidité, de l'incertitude, pour pouvoir remplir le rôle d'un chef. Mais comme il demeurait consciemment près de Dieu et Le reconnaissait sans réserve comme étant l'Esprit, l'Entendement, il eut bientôt l'assurance que Celui qui l'avait envoyé pour affranchir le peuple continuerait à guider et à diriger cette héroïque entreprise.

Pour se préparer, Moïse devait aussi parvenir à un concept de Dieu qui fût bien clair; alors seulement, grâce à son message, les Israélites auraient l'assurance que Dieu avait choisi Moïse pour les affranchir de leur servitude. Voici ce que nous lisons dans la Bible (Exode 3:14): "Alors Dieu dit à Moïse: 'Je suis celui qui dit: JE SUIS.' Puis il ajouta: 'Tu parleras ainsi aux enfants d'Israël: Celui qui est, l'Éternel, m'envoie vers vous.'" Moïse dut prouver l'impuissance et l'irréalité du mal. Ses démonstrations du pouvoir de Dieu lui permirent de vaincre sa croyance au mal et sa crainte du mal. Ce travail préparatoire était d'une extrême importance pour le succès final de l'entreprise.

Sous le règne du Pharaon, le mal et sa fausse prétention au pouvoir semblaient formidables. Pourtant une influence était à l'œuvre, et quoique invisible, elle délivra de l'esclavage égyptien ceux qui cherchaient la liberté. On entrevoit la grandeur de ce pouvoir spirituel si l'on étudie avec soin les progrès des Israélites qui se dirigeaient vers la terre promise où les conduisait le serviteur de l'Éternel.

La tâche était lourde, et le travail par lequel Moïse s'y prépara eut une importance capitale. Analysant la pensée à la lumière de la Vérité, il put, grâce à la connaissance spirituelle de Dieu, exposer toujours plus clairement sa mission et peser les actions selon les normes de la loi spirituelle que lui-même comprenait et démontrait.

Bien des siècles plus tard apparut Jésus le Christ, révélant le chemin que doivent suivre tous ceux qui veulent s'affranchir du péché, de la souffrance, pour trouver la paix, le bonheur et l'harmonie. Enfin à notre époque, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, méditant l'exemple et les préceptes du Christ Jésus, se prépara pour une grande tâche: donner aux humains l'interprétation spirituelle des enseignements bibliques, qui lui avait été révélée.

Les directions divines, la clairvoyance, le discernement étaient nécessaires pour révéler aux hommes les faits spirituels concernant Dieu et Sa création. Il fallait en outre des preuves positives pour justifier les déclarations de la Vérité, pour convaincre un monde sceptique et lui faire admettre que la Science Chrétienne est démontrable. Donc avant d'écrire le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien ou d'établir le mouvement qui s'est propagé dans toutes les nations civilisées, Mrs. Eddy prouva que ses enseignements peuvent guérir les maladies prétendues incurables et les péchés d'habitude, les erreurs mentales ou physiques; qu'ils peuvent consoler les affligés et rendre plus heureuse toute existence humaine. La déclaration suivante, qu'on trouve à la page 454 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, confirme l'efficacité des méthodes spirituelles: "Les bons motifs donnent des ailes à la pensée, de la force et de la liberté à la parole et à l'action."

Aujourd'hui, malgré tous les indices de conflit entre les peuples, ne perdons pas de vue le fait qu'Il est omniprésent, tout-puissant, Celui qui conduisait Moïse et son peuple, leur faisant traverser la Mer Rouge puis le désert. La situation présente du monde ne nous incite-t-elle pas à prouver que le pouvoir spirituel l'emporte sur la force matérielle? C'est ainsi que Moïse avait dû prouver la prééminence des moyens spirituels sur les méthodes matérielles, quand les sages et les devins du Pharaon essayèrent leurs enchantements qui furent engloutis par la démonstration du pouvoir spirituel. Cette preuve du pouvoir divin précéda la libération des Israélites, qui échappèrent à la servitude égyptienne.

Mrs. Eddy écrit (*ibid.*, p. 225): "Quelques phrases immortelles, respirant l'omnipotence de la justice divine, ont été assez puissantes pour rompre les chaînes du despotisme et pour abolir le fouet et le marché aux esclaves; mais l'oppression ne disparut pas dans l'effusion du sang, et le souffle de la liberté ne sortit pas de la bouche du canon. C'est l'Amour qui est le libérateur." Ces déclarations si nettes montrent l'immense portée des actions, des paroles et des pensées justes, qui prouvent l'omniprésence et l'omnipotence du bien. Jésus disait (Luc 14:27, 28): "Quiconque ne porte pas sa croix et ne me suit pas, ne peut être mon disciple. En effet, quel est celui d'entre vous, qui, voulant bâtir une tour, ne commence d'abord par s'asseoir, et ne calcule la dépense, pour voir s'il a de quoi aller jusqu'au bout?"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Paris Rounds Out the Seasons

SEE PARIS in the winter when, at her sub-Arctic latitude, the sun at noon climbs no higher than half-way up the Eiffel Tower when seen from the Passy bank. It is the time of Seine floods, of rare snows that mantle the boulevards in strange beauty. It is the time to see the rue de la Paix. Most tourists never gaze upon the flashing show of that thoroughfare at its best, for they come in summer when the jewelers' shutters are pulled down long before the sun sets. Under artificial light the glory of those windows outshines the crown jewels of England —with giant emeralds round and uncut, diamonds that have individual names, huge irregular pearls.

See her in spring, when the flag at the peak of the Eiffel Tower is whipping out to the north and a verdant flush is creeping over the limes, lindens and chestnuts of the avenues. In the Luxembourg Gardens the pear trees, trained flat like vines against symmetrical frames, are in blossom. The block pavements acquire magically overnight a patent-leather coating of creosote. Tulips bloom in the Louvre garden, overcoats disappear, the Seine steamers, each apparently christened *Belle Jardinière*, acquire human deckloads, and winter has gone. . . .

See Paris in the summer when the asphalt is soft and lemonade and iced coffee are in demand at the cafés. It is tourist-time, and the Parisian servitors bring change in such denominations that you may be tempted into giving a five-franc tip. That glorified thicket, the Bois de Boulogne, with its thin slanted trees, each trunk green with mold bred in the eternal dampness of Paris, acquires more than usual popularity. Male Paris takes unanimously to straw hats and the female to sleeveless frocks of sheer materials. In the shopping districts the merchants are reaping harvests, but in the outlying neighborhoods half the shops have their shutters down with notices announcing that it is the annual "*fermeture*" when *patron* and employees enjoy a month's holiday.

See her in autumn, too, with the leaves of her shade trees dying wanly. Theirs is not the brilliant tragedy of colder climes wrought by fatal thrusts of frost, but a lingering and fading decline, until finally from sheer weakness they let go and fall.

All seasons are good in Paris. Each affords its delights, its peculiar scenes. There is that experience of standing in the Tuileries Gardens in a November fog when they are a dream of silvery, mysterious beauty. There is that of seeing the arcaded rue de Rivoli on a wet night trailing reflections in the black pavement depths. There is the Arc de Triomphe seen silhouetted against the last twilight, or the view down the slope of the Champs-Elysées with its polished traffic channels roped in between sagging necklaces of street lights.—From "Paris on Parade," by ROBERT FORREST WILSON. (Indianapolis: Bobbs, Merrill.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1940

End of Treaty With Japanese Menaces Trade

New England shippers see threat to commerce of long standing in U. S. abrogation Thursday.

Abrogation of the trade treaty that has been in effect between the United States and Japan for 28 years, scheduled for Thursday, is causing concern in more than a few New England quarters today.

Shipping men ponder over possibility of cargoes in the future, as well as the continuance of long-established service. Boston as a port has a deep interest in the ocean commerce between New England and Japan, importing large quantities of canned tuna fish, crab meat, frozen swordfish, and frozen smelt, as well as such items as meakin meal, toys, and miscellaneous items. Exports include scrap iron and steel and new metals, abrasives, asbestos, and similar products.

Government officials decline comment, and refer all inquiries to their superior officers at Washington. Customs men who grant clearance and entry to ships engaged in ocean trade, and who enforce laws regarding import and export of merchandise, collect tariff duties, and guard against smuggling and violation of other Federal regulations, refuse to forecast or to discuss the situation with all its probabilities.

About 2,000 Japanese business men, admitted to the United States under terms of the treaty for the purpose of carrying on trade relations between the two Nations, now constitute a question for Immigration officials to decide. With abrogation of the treaty do the privileges extended to those men automatically end? Will the Immigration officials invite such persons to leave the country, because they are no longer in the United States legally? But such questions cannot be answered here. Miss Mary H. Ward, United States Immigration Commissioner at Boston, refuses to "guess" and awaits any instructions that may come from Washington.

While the reasons for termination of the treaty have not been officially made public, it is felt here that should President Roosevelt determine that they come in the classification of discrimination, the Tariff Act of 1930 provides penalties that could be imposed against Japanese imports. And the ending of the agreements makes possible legislation to bar much needed material from going out of this country to Japan, it is pointed out. The President is also empowered to prevent importation into the United States the products of a country he finds is discriminating against the United States, it is pointed out.

Czecho Concert To Be Radiocast

The special Czechoslovakian benefit concert to be given tomorrow evening in Carnegie Hall, New York, by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Damrosch, will be broadcast to a world-wide audience through Boston's international short wave station WRUL, it was announced today.

The complete concert will be broadcast, beginning at 9 p. m., and continuing until about 11 p m. Short announcements will be given in Spanish, as well as in English, for the benefit of many South American listeners who tune in WRUL regularly.

The benefit concert has been arranged by the American Friends of Czechoslovakia, which group also is providing for the telephone connections between Carnegie Hall and the WRUL control room in Boston.

Several compositions never before heard in the United States are to be played, it was announced, including Martinu's Second Concerto for Piano and Orchestra—for which Germaine Leroux will be soloist.

For this broadcast two frequencies, 6.04 and 11.73mc., will be used.

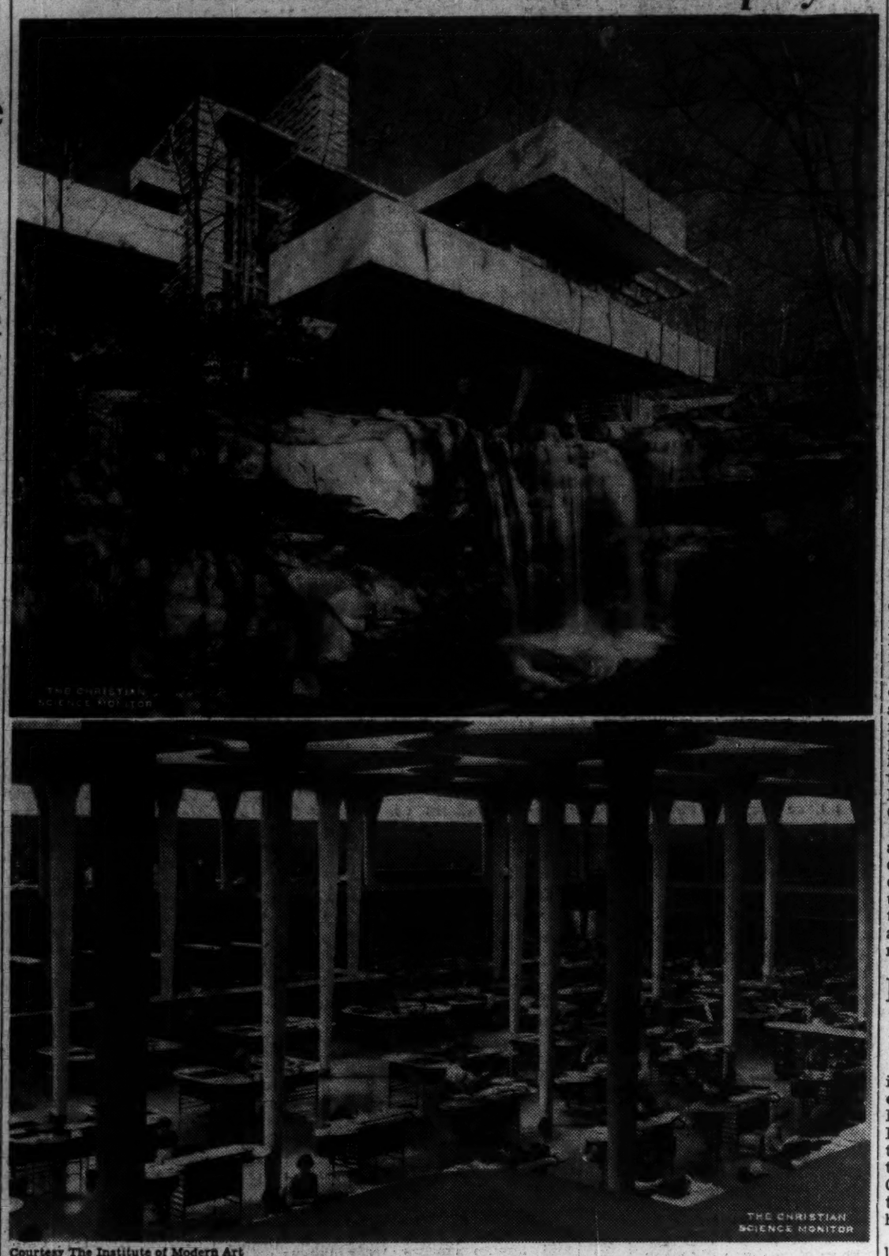
'Security' Rules Threatening Jobs

Unless the 19 Unemployment Compensation Division employees in the State Treasurer's office are placed under civil service, their salaries will be stopped Feb. 1, William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, said the Federal Social Security Board notified him yesterday.

Treasurer Huurley stated he referred the matter to Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, with the request the employees be given noncompetitive examinations. These employees, he said, should be retained because of their long and efficient service and not thrown out to make places for civil service workers not acquainted with the problems of the department.

It was also pointed out by Treasurer Hurley that when the U. C. D. was set up, it was ruled unnecessary for cashiers and others handling the benefits in his office to be under civil service. These employees, he added, who handle millions of dollars in the course of a year should be directly responsible to him.

The New Architecture Goes on Display



Courtesy The Institute of Modern Art

Exhibits of Frank Lloyd Wright at Modern Art Institute

Top—"Falling Water," the home of E. Kaufman at Bear Run, Pa. Home was built and designed to fit over a brook and a waterfall. Lower—Great workroom of Johnson Wax Company Building at Racine, Wis. This is the famous cone pillar building with the larger ends of the cones at the top. Government engineers had to be convinced that the pillars were stronger than the conventional type.

'Modern Homes' Pioneer Pays Visit to Boston

Wherever the word "modern" is applied to the art of home designing, architects instinctively think of Frank Lloyd Wright, who comes to Boston today to lecture and to open one of the most fascinating exhibits of modern architecture ever seen in this city.

Sometimes alluded to as the "Jules Verne" of housing, Mr. Wright will officially open his own exhibition at the Institute of Modern Art on Dartmouth Street tonight. Attending will be such outstanding local and national figures as Dr. Walter P. Gropius and Marcel Breuer, of Harvard University, who have done more than any other architects locally to make the term "modern" sound less challenging to colonial-minded New Englanders.

Always an attraction in New England, presumably because his modern theories of what a home should be and look like strike more fire here than elsewhere, Mr. Wright is remembered in Boston as the man who once refused to study in Europe because of "too much tradition" but who now attracts Europeans here to study his concepts of housing. That is taken by Mr. Wright to imply that New England, which is steeped in housing traditions, might do well to follow the modern "band wagon."

The exhibit follows the rapid unfoldment of modern housing concepts through many years of Mr. Wright's active career, beginning with what he terms the oatmeal of his boyhood to the gingerbread of his college days and following through to the latest period of decorative brick, structural glass, concrete, steel and prefabrication in its many forms.

Trained as an engineer rather than an architect in the first place, he could not see charm in the fashionable decorations of the gingerbread types. So he began to develop his own ideas of what a house should be, founded on the theory of functional designing. His first work brought him the title: "Step-father of the little, low bungalow of the West."

Twenty-five years ago, the Japanese invited Mr. Wright to build their largest hotel in Tokyo. He built a structure that solved the problems of earthquakes with a cushioned foundation. In the fullness of his development he has designed the Johnson Wax Company building of Racine, Wisconsin, a revolutionary structure that made building codes obsolete in that city. Last year he finished a modern residence built over a waterfall in Pennsylvania. Only modern architecture could be made to cling to a cliff and hang over a gorge as this one does.

Through photographs, miniature reproductions and plans, these and other works by Mr. Wright will be displayed through March 3.

Connery Asks SEC Probe Of Narrow Gauge Finances

Representative Laurence J. Connery (D) of Massachusetts today appealed to the Securities and Exchange Commission to investigate the financial status of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad with the view of keeping the lines in operation.

In a letter to the Exchange (at Washington) the Representative stated that such an investigation "will uncover facts possibly resulting in continued operation of the road and the employment of its 300 workers.

Simultaneously, Herbert S. Avery, Counsel for the Winthrop Transportation Committee, said he would present a plan for a $50,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan to the Narrow Gauge Railroad at a preliminary meeting of the Committee and interested citizens prior to the special town meeting on Friday.

Mr. Avery, who has just returned from Washington after conferring with RFC officials, said that he was given some encouragement by Federal officials, who said that if he could keep the situation alive until the middle of February the RFC would send a representative to Winthrop to study the problem.

Mr. Avery said the proposed loan would buy first mortgage bonds of the railroad at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar. Second mortgage bondholders, he believed, would be satisfied to take money derived from liquidation of property owned by the road adjacent to its right of way.

The meeting tonight, Mr. Avery said, will be an informal gathering to test public reaction to the loan plan and to receive suggestions which might perfect the plan for submission to the special town meeting.

The sale of Narrow Gauge property, Mr. Avery said, would relieve the road of $15,000 in taxes annually on real estate now not actually used by the road.

R.I. Governor Asks Tax Cut For Autoists

Budget of $15,214,063 presented to Assembly; Governor forecasts surplus of $391,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 23 (AP)—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt today presented to the General Assembly a State budget for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1940, which will yield an operating surplus of $391,421 and recommended that $300,000 of this surplus be used for tax-reduction purposes.

He suggested cuts in automobile registration or drivers' license fees because the automobile owner is heavily taxed. He also advanced the possibility of repealing the State 10 per cent tax on cigars and tobacco, retaining the present tax on cigarettes.

Governor Vanderbilt also recommended that a $700,000 reserve now held in the State's General Fund, for repayment of an advance from the bond sinking fund in 1938, be used for needed capital expenditures inasmuch as the position of the sinking fund does not require return of $700,000. He proposed using the money for buildings and equipment at State institutions, for the State Employees' Retirement Fund, and for National Guard purposes.

The budget calls for total State appropriations, exclusive of Federal grants, of $15,214,063 for the coming year, an amount $95,482 under budget appropriations for the current fiscal year. Receipts available for appropriation will reach an estimated $15,605,484.

Property Taking Assertions Denied

Denying that the city of Boston is taking over tax delinquent property "right and left," Daniel M. Driscoll, Director of the City's Real Estate Division, told members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange today that the property which the City holds does not reach a large total nor is the property of the highest value as real estate.

Speaking upon problems of delinquent tax payments which have forced the city to take over 2,399 parcels of property since 1935, Mr. Driscoll declared that some of this estimated loss of $1,177,197 in taxes is attributable to "abatement sharks" who attempt to hold up payments, settle with the city at a low rate, and pocket a commission.

"Those who have practiced this racket for years in Boston," said Mr. Driscoll, "are in for a rude awakening this year. There will be no settling at reduced rates, although special attention will be given to the small home owner who is in dire need of city help."

Of the 2,399 properties foreclosed by the city of Boston since 1935, Mr. Driscoll pointed out that 46 properties were sold in 1938 and 135 more sales were reported for 1939, leaving a total of 2,218 properties on the hands of the city for an assessed valuation of $4,135,000. The accelerated sales in 1939 were due, said Mr. Driscoll, to the 1939 regulation which enabled him to sell properties without the approval of the City Council and the Mayor.

Tobogganing

Slide at Dexter, Maine

Built through co-operation of Chamber of Commerce and NYA

Toboggan Slide Is Built By NYA Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEXTER, Maine—Local young persons and those at the Resident Center of the NYA, are enjoying the toboggan slide erected this winter by the Winter Sports Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the youths and instructors of the Work Experience Project at the Fay and Scott Machine Shop.

Funds for the materials for the slide on Abbott's Hill, terminating on the ice of Lake Wassookeag, were earned by the Winter Sports Committee through projects covering nearly a year.

The NYA boys designed the slide, after studying plans of various types, figured the materials and built the chute with the assistance of a building contractor. When the beach wagon at the Resident Center was not available, the boys made a four-mile nike daily to the job.

The slide is 600 feet long and has a drop of between 90 and 100 feet. The town tractor keeps the track across the lake clear so that sliders go some distance on the ice.

On the lake to the left of the slide, a skating rink for the young folks is kept clear.

This is the first time Dexter has ever had a toboggan slide, and this, with the other winter sports, is bringing many local and neighboring people out into the open as never before at this season.

Probe Is Ordered in Stamford

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 23 (AP)—Superior Court Judge Carl Foster today ordered a grand jury investigation of the affairs of the city and town of Stamford where, he said, there was "some reason to believe" that public funds had been "misspent."

The Judge unexpectedly put the investigation into the hands of a grand jury originally summoned to deliberate on a fatal shooting.

In ordering the inquiry, the Judge said "there is information that present officials and citizens of Stamford have been guilty of wrong-doing."

"It has been brought to the attention of the court by the State's attorney," Judge Foster asserted, "that there is some reason to believe that some one or more public officers and citizens of the city and town of Stamford have caused public monies . . . to be misspent to their own individual enrichment and to the enrichment of individuals, firms and corporations . . ."

Five persons have been arrested in connection with an investigation of the town of Stamford's Purchasing Department, three of them storekeepers.

The grand jury investigation was the second in the last two years into municipal affairs in Connecticut, the other being the Waterbury conspiracy probe which resulted in many convictions of city officials and others.

Redistricting Put Before Court

Eight petitions asking the court to nullify the recent redistricting of Suffolk County were referred to the full bench of the State Supreme Court today by Judge Charles H. Donahue of the Supreme Court.

The petitions came before Judge Donahue for hearing; and since it was agreed by the attorneys that the question of the validity of the redictricting would eventually have to be decided by the high court, they were sent to the high court without ruling.

According to the petitions, the redistricting, which was done by Republicans, gave higher representation to Republican wards than to Democratic.

Era of Deficits Declared Waning

BRIDGTON, Maine, Jan. 23 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine said last night that the American people were developing "a budget consciousness" and that "the era of ever rising deficits" was approaching an end.

"Indications are that a financially-conservative coalition is now in control in both the House and Senate," he told the Bridgton Women's Republican Club, "and that a genuine revolution is in the making to restore fiscal sanity."

Peace Systems' Failure Is Laid to Their Misuse

It was not peace that failed—peace in the sense of the collective system which the sanguine nations hoped to build after the World War. Rather it was the failure of the nations themselves to make proper use of peace, and the collective system.

This view was propounded today by Prof. Ruhl J. Bartlett, Chairman of the Department of History at Tufts College, at the opening afternoon session of the three-day Foreign Affairs School at Agassiz House, Radcliffe College. The School, now in its nineteenth year, is being conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters with the co-operation of Radcliffe College and the Cambridge League of Women Voters.

"The failure of the League of Nations to establish peace has not been the failure of collectivism," Professor Bartlett declared, "but the failure of the nations of the world to use a collective system."

Sees Revolution in Peace Moves

Professor Bartlett, the second speaker, who talked on the "Influence of International Organization," dwell on the easy growth on nonpolitical international organizations after the World War but declared that "the establishment of political organizations for the maintenance of peace was fundamentally revolutionary and involved the replacement of arbitrary national sovereignty with a system of collective security.

"International organization for the maintenance of peace," Professor Bartlett said, "found greater obstacles to overcome. For a time it appeared that the attempt to apply collective action to the settlement of international disputes would be successful.

"The World Court was organized, the International Labor Office was established, the solution of the problems of international trade and of disarmament was undertaken and some important but relatively minor international disputes were settled through collective activity.

Nationalism the Stronger

"The forces of nationalism, however," Professor Bartlett concluded, "have been greater than the forces of collectivism."

The question whether Germans can be trusted to respond to a more generous treaty than that of 1919 by co-operation for a better world, was put forth by Prof. Sidney B. Fay, Professor of History at Harvard University, the first speaker. Professor Fay did not attempt, however, to answer the question, but suggested that "since severity failed in 1919, it would be wiser to try generosity in the peace of the future."

Professor Fay, who gave an "Analysis of the Versailles Treaty," called the treaty "one of the most important documents of modern times because it dominated the history of the next 20 years."

Unwise in Severity

"The Allies were unwise in imposing too severe terms on Germany," Professor Fay said. "They sought to weaken Germany permanently, to get security for themselves, to protect small nations, and to secure a reign of justice instead of force; they succeeded in none of these purposes.

"It would have been true wisdom for the victors to show generosity to the vanquished," Professor Fay declared, pointing to the results of Bismarck's generosity to Austria after his victory of 1866, and the results of England's generosity to the Boers after their victory in 1902.

The sections of the Versailles Treaty giving territory to Poland, the prohibition of anschluss with Austria, the "war guilt" clause, the "fantastic reparations," the loss of colonies, all tended to increase German nationalistic feeling, Professor Fay said, and to aid in Hitler's rise to power.

Handy Tool for Hitler

To gain supporters Hitler cleverly denounced the Versailles Treaty as the cause of all Germany's troubles, Professor Fay concluded.

Mrs. Donald Born, President of the Cambridge League of Women Voters, presided at the first session. Following the talks the conference visitors departed to luncheons at the Agassiz House and the Commander Hotel arranged by Mrs. Edward S. Mason and Miss Pauline Jones. They are being assisted by Mrs. Charles Bolster, Mrs. Paul Buck, Miss Sara Frabis and Mrs. Oliver Ricketson.

In the evening session, scheduled at 8, Eugene Staley, Associate Professor of International Economic Relations, Tufts College, will speak on "United States Policies: Factors in World Disorder." Mrs. LaRue Brown, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, will preside.

Fruit for Bakers' Pies— And a Depression Success

Greater Boston has its quota of unusual and thriving young "depression" businesses—ventures that began during the last decade and have weathered the shoals successfully—but outstanding among them is that of the Behen brothers of Everett, who "service" fruit for bakers and restaurants.

The Behens' idea stems from their belief—now vindicated by sales of about $75,000 annually—that bakers and restaurants are primarily interested in the baking and are not interested in the labor-making process of preparing the fillings for pies and other pastry delicacies using fruit.

So it is that in about 7,000 square feet of rented space in Everett the Behens' plant is busily paring, coring, and slicing apples, for instance, or preparing lemon pie fillings, and, in season, the "makings" of fruit pies.

The Behens consist of Francis H., who used to work in a bank, but who runs the plant and buys equipment and supplies; Thomas S., who is out selling and who likes educational work which consists of introducing the service; and John V., who buys from the orchards and other fruit agencies.

A pleasant smell of apfelsaft—the German brings a "back home" quality far better than its English equivalent—floats through the entire plant, permeates the Behen offices, seems to be in the very walls of the place.

A group of girls are busily guiding the fruit into coring machines in one section of the plant that slice them at the same time. Part of the fruit comes out processed by a secret formula that keeps the raw slices white for at least 24 hours. It's for those who like white pie filling, Francis H. explained.

In another corner lemon pie filling is being made out of fresh fruit as big as your fist.

Cooking goes on mostly in the summer, Mr. Behen said, when blueberries, strawberries, rhubarb, cherries, and other seasonal fruits are available.

A conveyor system and cold storage room are in process of installation now, Mr. Behen said, and probably will be completed in March.

The Behen apples, after processing, are delivered, packed in 50-bushel baskets. The fruit is always available, although the Behens buy a year's supplies at once to get the best.

Incidentally, since that takes spot cash, Mr. Behen recommends no young man to go into such a business on a "shoestring."

Mr. Behen says to young men considering going into business for themselves: "Pick out a service, something unusual, something somebody could use and nobody else is giving. Don't go into a regular established line, such as the clothing business. The competition's too keen."

Grand Jury Gets Dog Group's Books

The books and records of the Bay State Greyhound Racing Association, which the State tried to get for the past six years without success, were turned over today to the Federal Grand Jury by the Treasurer, William White. The Association conducts racing at Revere, Mass.

As James J. Egan, General Manager of one of Massachusetts' two dog-racing tracks, was being held in $5,000 bail today on a charge of attempted evasion of income taxes, the Federal Grand Jury, which indicted him, was questioning employees of the other track.

This court activity was a phase of a growing movement aimed at exposing the practices of both dog and horse racing enterprises and their attendant gambling, as a result of which political observers expect a move will be made to seek the repeal of the State's parimutual-betting laws.

Mr. Egan, who directs the operations of the Dighton dog track, and incidentally owns 711 shares of stock in the Bristol County Kennel Club which conducts races at the track, was held in high bail by Judge Francis J. W. Ford at the request of United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, after Mr. Egan had pleaded not guilty.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by snow and slowly rising temperatures Wednesday; colder Thursday, continuing through Friday; lowest temperature tonight near 18 degrees; moderate northerly winds, becoming northeast and increasing Wednesday morning.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by snow with slowly rising temperature Wednesday; colder Thursday; continued cold Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by snow Wednesday; slowly rising temperatures Wednesday and in north and central portions tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by snow Wednesday and in extreme south portion late tonight; slowly rising temperatures Wednesday; colder Thursday; continued cold Friday.

Maine: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperatures; snow Wednesday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds becoming northeast or east and increasing Wednesday morning, becoming strong and probably reaching gale force over the south portion Wednesday afternoon; weather becoming overcast tonight, followed by snow Wednesday

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	10	32	New Orleans	31	38
Chicago	14	22	New York	22	32
Denver	5	30	Norfolk	30	46
Helena	0	8	Philadelphia	23	32
Kansas City	7	22	St. Louis	17	25
Los Angeles	54	66	San Francisco	45	46
Minneapolis	1	19	Washington	25	40

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. Jan. 23.
B—Maximum, Jan. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:02 a. m., height 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 10:19 a. m., height 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:15 a. m. Tuesday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"Ladies and Gentlemen," by Ben Hecht and Charles Mac Arthur, starring Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Two for the Show," by Nancy Hamilton and Morgan Lewis. Presented by Stanley Gilkey and Gertrude Macy. With Eve Arden, Richard Haydn and Betty Hutton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Honeymoon Is Over," starring Marjorie Weaver. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Also "On Dress Parade," with the "Dead End Kids." 4, 7:05, 10:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Eternally Yours," with Loretta Young and David Niven. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "The Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Eternally Yours," with Loretta Young and David Niven. 3:10, 6:30, 9:25. Also "20,000 Men a Year," with Preston Foster and Margaret Lindsay. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"A Child Is Born," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald and Jeffrey Lynn. Fenway: 2:15, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. Also "City of Chance," with Lynn Bari and Donald Woods. Fenway: 1:10, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:35 6:10, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest," 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:30, 3:35, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Flying Deuces," 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Swanee River," featuring Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50 9:55.

Metropolitan—
Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray in "Remember the Night." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Barricade," with Alice Faye and Warner Baxter. 11:35 a. m., 3:35, 5:38, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Tropic Fury," with Richard Arlen and Beverly Roberts. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:20. Also "Vivacious Lady," with James Stewart and Ginger Rogers 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Great Victor Herbert," with Allan Jones, Mary Martin and Walter Connolly. Scollay 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. Modern: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Eternally Yours." Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"The Heart of Sweden," "The Virgin Islands," "France's Maginot Line and Germany's Siegfried Line," "Unsual Occupations," Fashion Forecast—1940," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinee 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 9:30 a. m. and 2:45; evenings, 8. (Seats reserved evening performance only.)

Telepix Cinema—
Mendelssohn's Wedding March; Paris; "The West Wall," "Mother Goose in Swingtime"; "Seabiscuit"; "Porky's Last Stand"; cartoons, 30 minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Old Dark House," with Charles Laughton and Melvyn Douglas. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05. Also "Thou Shalt Not Kill." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:30, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Bachelor Mother," with Ginger Rogers and David Niven. Also "Magnificent Obsession," with Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor. Continous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Loretta Young in "Eternally Yours." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Three Sons," with Edward Ellis. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: William Powell and Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey." Also "The Lady Vanishes."

Uptown—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 2:45, 6:20, 10. Also "The Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25.

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
"We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers and Robert Kellard. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Steinert Hall—
Piano recital by Esther Stein. 8:30.

Longy School of Music—
Open House Concert. Longy school chorus and small chamber chorus. 8:15. (Open to the public without charge.)

Other Events

Harvard University, Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue—
Lecture by Thayer Soule on "Mediterranean Odyssey," 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Landscape Painting by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 12

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

New England Files Protest On Trade Pact

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Administration's trade agreements program drew criticism today from spokesmen for New England's six Republican Governors and the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, speaking for himself and the other New England Governors, told the House Ways and Means Committee that they believed the program "may imperil the very economic existence of our six states."

The Committee, which is considering the Administration's request for extension of its authority to negotiate the reciprocal agreements, also heard Wirt Franklin of Ardmore, Okla., voice the Petroleum Association's opposition to the reduction made in the excise tax on oil imports by the trade agreement with Venezuela.

Crowther Is Witness

Governor Murphy, a shoe manufacturer, introduced Samuel Crowther, Sunapee, N. H., writer.

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, remarked immediately that he understood Mr. Crowther believed in very high tariffs and favored a policy of economic isolation. He asked Governor Murphy whether he personally subscribed to the latter policy.

"Not in the broad way that you put the question, no," the Governor replied.

Asked whether he had discussed with Mr. Crowther the latter's views on tariffs, Governor Murphy replied that the Governors were only united on one "vital question"—the delegation of treaty-making power. "We believe it ought to remain in Congress," he said.

Mr. McCormack asked whether he knew that President McKinley had recommended reciprocal trade agreements.

"No," Mr. Murphy replied, "but that wouldn't affect our attitude. We're living in a different age now."

Change in Status

The Massachusetts Democrat retorted that the country had changed from a debtor to a creditor nation, and implied that this was an argument for the trade agreements policy.

When Mr. McCormack inquired whether New England was interested in the export trade, Governor Murphy replied that it was to a certain extent and added: "You can't cross-question on economic issues. I didn't come here prepared to do it."

Mr. Crowther said in a submitted paper that if the theory of improving national prosperity by lowering tariffs proved wrong, "the jobs of perhaps millions of men and the usefulness of perhaps billions of property will be destroyed."

"The important point now is," Mr. Crowther said, "that these trade agreements have not been administered as reciprocal trade agreements but, through the generalization of their provisions, have been used as a method to revise the tariff structure of the Nation downward.

The Deweys' Campaign Smiles

By a Staff Photographer

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey

Mrs. Dewey is enjoying touring the country with her husband in his quest for the Republican presidential nomination. Here they are as they traveled from Providence to Boston.

Dewey Hunts for Votes, His Wife for Antiques

Thomas E. Dewey may be out gathering New England's votes, preparatory to the 1940 Republican National Convention, but Mrs. Dewey is looking for New England antiques. That is, if she gets any time from her busy days of accompanying her famous "racket-busting" husband on his trek through the country.

With Mr. Dewey, Mrs. Pat Hogan of New York City, an old friend, and an array of publicity men and reporters, Mrs. Dewey left Providence this morning with her husband after posing for newsreel and press photographers. But this was only a small rehearsal for Boston. Back Bay Station was a mass of reporters, flashing cameras, and, again, newsreel men.

A reporter on the Boston train kept asking if she didn't find barnstorming rather tiring.

"I love it," she replied. "And I like the people I meet, too," she added.

Fashion Notes

Mrs. Dewey wore a green cloth coat with kolinsky stole, beneath which she had on a blue-green crepe dress with Peter Pan collar and gold ornament. Her hat was a modified brown felt sailor. She is a quiet, retiring sort of person, good-natured, with a sense of humor, a love for home, children, people, flowers, and animals.

The Deweys have just bought a farm in Pawling, N. Y., which they have been renting for the past two years. They have two boys, only one of whom is of school age. Each boy has a dog. And there are "any number of cats." And cows—they have between 35 and 50 cows. Mrs. Dewey hasn't learned to milk yet—but she hopes to this summer, she says.

She is a Texas girl, and her mother's family, the Davises, come from Natchez, Mississippi. She came to New York to study music, became a concert singer. She's a mezzo-soprano. A Boston reporter tried to picture her with Mr. Dewey in the days of their courtship, singing popular duets. But Mrs. Dewey says both she and Mr. Dewey took their music very seriously in those days.

Mrs. Dewey plays the piano, used to play the pipe organ. She thinks music "an integral part of everyone's life." She likes to read biography when she has time. But the last few years practically all her reading has been to help her husband. She culls articles for him, she says. "His life is my life," she says simply.

She doesn't go in for much in the way of women's club or social or philanthropic work because of her two small children, and because she keeps so busy helping Mr. Dewey.

And as for social life—"we've had to pretty much forego all that the past few years," she said. But she does enjoy going out, concerts, the theater, "a few friends, conversation." Mrs. Dewey sparkled as she recalled those relaxing evenings.

She said she was only sorry Mr. Dewey has had to be constantly busy for his own sake, "because I don't like to see him work so hard all the time."

If Mrs. Dewey ever has time, she would like to devote herself to social work along the lines of child welfare and education. "Anything that concerns children would naturally interest me," she explained.

Welcomed by Leaders

Mrs. Dewey was met at the train in Boston by Mrs. Charles B. Gulick, President of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Edward Rugg, President of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

She went first to the Hotel Statler and then to the Women's Republican Club, where she was the luncheon guest of the Executive Committees of the two women's Republican clubs.

An informal reception was to be held at the club later, and at 4 p. m. Mrs. Dewey was to be a guest at a tea at the Club. She is scheduled to dine there tonight, and at 7 p. m. she will rejoin Mr. Dewey at the Statler, to go with him to Mechanics Hall.

In Providence last night, Mrs. Dewey was the dinner guest of Mrs. Charles P. Sisson, whose husband is a co-manager of the Dewey campaign. Guests at the dinner included Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, wife of the Governor of Rhode Island, and wives of other Rhode Island State officials. At the Biltmore Hotel, Providence, Mrs. Dewey was with her husband at a reception following the dinner.

In Portland, Maine, where the Dewey party will go tomorrow, Mrs. Dewey will be entertained at a luncheon at the Eastland Hotel by members of the Portland Republican City Committee and the Portland Young Republican Clubs, and from 4:30 to 6:30 p. m., she will be a guest with Mr. Dewey at a small informal supper, to be attended by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and other State leaders of the Republican Party.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—English Language Program. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Two Peasant Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—"It's That Man Again," Variety, with Tommy Handley. GBD, 11.75 meg., 25.6 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—11 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.3 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—"Young Men at Work," a program by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. "Readjustments Required for Recovery."

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."

7:30 p. m.—Organ Prelude.

7:45 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts. (11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—For Latin American listeners: Music, News and Plays in Spanish.

Prison Is Urged For Nine More In Race Racket

(Continued from Page 1)

tioning one of the defendants, George Bernstein, that Mr. Bernstein and his wife had committed a "supremely indiscreet" act last night in visiting the Judge's home.

Judge Fosdick began individual consideration of the 30 defendants yesterday. Cases against two women, office employees of the ring, were placed on file.

District Attorney Bradford carefully described the operations of the ring which he called "a gigantic racket, a conspiracy without precedent here, a huge syndicate operating in number pool and horse plays, and covering metropolitan Boston—the Hotze organization."

Seeking jail sentences for the majority of the defendants, Mr. Bradford told of a gross annual business by the ring of $3,000,000, of monthly payments of $750 by an agent in order that he might operate "without interference"; of finding business checks, welfare checks and unemployment insurance checks among the receipts seized at the Somerville headquarters last summer. In July, 1938, referred to as a poor month by one of the defendants, he said, the syndicate netted $274,000.

Deposits totaling $1,172,948, and representing only part of the ring's gross income, were made at a Boston bank in the name of Joseph Hotze, leader, continued Mr. Bradford.

"To my mind," said the District Attorney, "the most serious aspect of the situation is that men of this type, armed with money obtained from misery, can make themselves a power in the community, sufficient to defy successfully, for six long years, the authority and institutions of our Government. This combination of money and power, illicitly obtained, is at the bottom of official indifference and corruption which has afflicted many of our large cities."

"Only by meting out jail sentences to every person who is shown to have played a substantial part in the development and operation of this racket, can we prove to these defendants that the law is bigger than any racket, that there are some things that even $274,000 a month cannot fix.

Bail Increased In Drug Case

Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court today increased bail from $7,500 to $10,000 on Pasquale Vallerelli of Revere, Mass., who recently was indicted on a charge of the illegal sale of drugs. Action followed a request of William H. McCarthy, Assistant United States Attorney.

It was disclosed today that a special legislative commission investigating pardons and paroles in Massachusetts plans to question Vallerelli regarding the condition under which he was pardoned by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Executive Council on Dec. 21, 1938, after serving 10 years.

Gives Technicolor New Brilliancy

By a Staff Photographer

New Lens at Loew's State Theater

Morris Goldman and Meyer Bixgorne, two of the four operators in the projection booth holding the old lens beside the new system which gives approximately 25 per cent greater brilliancy to pictures on the silver screen.

New Lens Adding Brilliancy To Pictures on Silver Screen

Give a superior workman superior tools and the result is a superior job. That maxim works in the motion picture world too, for today it develops theater-goers who are "Gone With the Wind" fans have seen the film screened with from 15 to 40 per cent greater brilliancy than the Hollywood producers saw it on "Opening Night."

This is because the first commercial application of those special film coatings to increase the light transmission of lenses has just been completed with the delivery of new projection lenses to 25 theaters in the larger cities. The order was timed so that they would be available for the first showing of the latest masterpiece in technicolor.

Two of the lenses went into service at the Loew's State Theater, but not until four days after the first showing of the motion industry's top film. For that reason the boys in the projection booth are well qualified to compare performance before and after. Did they notice much difference?

"Sure we noticed a difference," Morris Goldman, one of the four operators replied. "The new lenses gave that color a wallop we couldn't believe. We saw it as soon as it hit the sheet. You got a brilliant light all over the frame, even in the dark colors, and, boy, you need all the light you can get with technicolor."

"They say these lenses give up to 40 per cent increase in light, what do you think you get?" we asked.

"I should think about 25 per cent," he replied. "Of course I haven't got any instruments to measure it exactly. You sure see the difference when the news comes on. Peps it up like nobody's business."

These are the lenses the inner glass-air surfaces of which are coated with a metallic flouride and whose outer surface is subjected to a corrosive process in which oxides of high refractive index are removed from the surface leaving a thin structure of silica.

Officials of Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, manufacturers of the new lenses, say that eventually the processes would be applied to a number of instruments including cameras, but that present production plans would be limited to a few in which complex lens systems promise a great increase in light transmission through reduction of reflection.

The processes were discovered simultaneously in the laboratories of General Electric and Massachusetts Institute of Technology and announcements were made about a year ago in late December, 1938.

The coatings are held to a thickness of a quarter of a wavelength of light. Since both the film and the lens reflect light it is necessary that the crests of the waves from one beam shall fall into the troughs of the other. Thus being out of phase the waves neutralize each other and reflection is eliminated. The missing radiation reappears in the transmitted beam which may contain as much as 99.6 per cent of the original radiation.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Children's stories	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Betty Barrett, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45 "Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Birthday Ball talk
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Thomas E. Dewey	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Thomas E. Dewey	prano; organ	Hon. Peter Tague	"The Four Toppers"
8:00 "Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Vivian Della Chiesa, so-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	prano; orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Song recital
8:45 "Heirs"; war news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloists	Community Fund
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Popular quiz	Raymond Gram Swing	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 "We, the People"	drama, "Squanto"	Popular quiz	War Correspondent	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 Nan Wynn, songs	guest speaker	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Song team; orch.	"New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Toronto hockey game,	News Service
10:15 Horlick's Orch.	Over"; forum	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan, reporter	Dance Parade
10:30 Sports; news	"New England Talks It	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Toronto Symphony Or-	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	Over"; forum	house"; drama; music	chestra concert	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:45 L. Thompson's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Variety; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	'Good Morning Melodies'
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Al Rawley and his Wild
8:30 "The Handy Man"	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Azaleas: music
8:45 Greenfield Choir	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	News Service
9:00 "Food Magician"	News: "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air	loists; orchestra	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk.	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Harry Rodgers at the
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Console
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	You"
11:00 Short Stories	Mildred Carlson, talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; drama	The Syncopators	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Homemakers' Forum	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Mid-Day Musicale"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"George and Dixie"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Dramatic sketch	News; weather	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Don Artiste," pianist	Organ Melodies
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	hold talk	The KFELers	Martin Deane's Orch.
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs	Music for the Young	"Betty and Bob"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	Presenting Ramona
2:15 Male Quartet	"Your Neighbor"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Talk; music	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 "Your Family"	Meta Westlake, soprano;	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Scrapbook Stories"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	concert orchestra	Hymns of All Churches.	Jimmy Kennedy's Orch.	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Gordon"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Informal interviews	Western Serenade
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"On With the Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	Rudolf Friml Jr.'s Or-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	chestra	Organ Concert
4:00 Mass. Music Clubs.	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network speaker	Religious service
4:15 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Ronald Ribbert Cross	Religious service
4:30 Matinee Promenade	'Youth Asks Questions';	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Wayne Weist, songs	"Consolairs"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	forum; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Charles Sears, tenor	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	President's Birthday
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen;	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 comedy; music	Rakov's Or.; speaker	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	Charles Boyer in "The	"Russian Foreign Pol-	Housing talk
8:15 Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	Aristocrat"	icy"; Vera M. Dean	Evening Melodies
8:30 "Dr. Christian"	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette; Bud	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	"Dukes of Rhythm"
8:45 drama; war news	gram	Vandover; chorus; or.	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	David Ballantine, tenor
9:00 Theater: Ethel	165th Infantry Rainbow	The New Fred Allen	Gray Gordon's Orch	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 Barrymore in 'Farm	Division Dinner	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	B. U. Radio Institute	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 of Three Echoes';	"This Man's Army"	len Art Players; guest	Boston College Football	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 music; comedy	"This Man's Army"	artist; orchestra	Banquet	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Maury Maverick	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:45 Talk; weather	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Dal Danford's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talks; weather	News Service	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Orrie Williams' Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	George Olsen's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Julie Wintz's Orchestra.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	George Olsen's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Dewey Urges American Youth To Support Free Enterprise

(Continued from Page 1)

as a dramatic prosecutor of racketeers as District Attorney of New York City.

"Was I too young for that job?" asks Mr. Dewey with a grin.

He charged that the Roosevelt Administration has discouraged promotion of invention and investment because its policies are founded on the concept that the country is through as a great and expanding Nation.

"This is erroneous," Mr. Dewey asserted, "if for no other reason that there is a net increase of 500,000 new workers every year."

All through a talk with Mr. Dewey you gather the impression that he is determined to attach the label of defeatism to the Roosevelt Administration and to advance his own cause as that of youth determined to throw off the shackles of a government that regiments and spends.

It is no secret that his address tonight will ring with an attack on Roosevelt spending. Its title is: "Who Pays for the New Deal?"

During a press conference at the Statler Hotel later in the morning Mr. Dewey was asked whether he thought the war would be the main issue of the campaign next fall.

War Opposed By All

"No, I don't," he replied, "We all want to keep out of war, the present administration, I am sure, as well as whatever one follows it."

This, of course, was a nutshell condensation of his speech in New York last Saturday in which he gave rather wholesale endorsement of the Roosevelt foreign policy—save for its recognition of Russia—and claimed it followed the general lines laid down by previous Republican Secretaries of State.

Mr. Dewey said he planned to make seven or eight speeches before June and to cover the main issues in them. He chose New England, historic home of conservative capitalism, to make his spirited attack on unbalanced budgets and the theory of spending our way into prosperity.

He said he expected not to seek delegates in any State, including Massachusetts, but that final plans rested with his managers. He spoke of Michigan and Illinois as offering situations which might call for an exception.

Appreciates Fuller's Support

He expressed his extreme gratification with the whole-hearted endorsement given him yesterday by former Governor Alvan T. Fuller and said he was anxious to meet the Governor and thank him personally.

At Back Bay Station Mr. Dewey was met by a crowd of perhaps 300 persons—which is 290 more than has met any other candidate to come here so far this year—and was taken in tow by Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and President of the Massachusetts Republican Club, one of the sponsors of his talk in Mechanics Building tonight.

At noon he attended a private luncheon at the Statler tendered him by Mr. Herter, Sinclair Weeks, Republican State Chairman, and Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy.

The afternoon was spent in informal meetings with local Republican figures, including members of the State Legislature.

He arrived in Providence last evening, where one of his principal campaign advisors, Charles P. Sisson, former Rhode Island Attorney General, introduced him to a long list of Republican leaders, including Gov. William H. Vanderbilt.

It seemed to be the consensus in Providence this morning that Mr. Dewey had made a good impression, had gained some friends, but that he had received no valuable commitments. Governor Vanderbilt said he believed the State should send an uninstructed delegation.

Mr. Dewey, it appeared, was likely to meet very much the same situation in Massachusetts where it is known that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mr. Herter, Mr. Weeks and other leaders all favor an uninstructed delegation and are holding themselves aloof from commitments at this time.

Fine Reception Given

Nevertheless, extreme enthusiasm—judged by pre-convention standards—attended his reception in Boston.

Mr. Dewey is very friendly, rather mild in temperament, and of decidedly incisive mind. He weighs your questions, analyzes them a moment in silence, perhaps seeing how his words will look in type, and then makes a full answer, assuring himself that you get it fully and clearly.

This carries over into his writings. He said that he writes all his own speeches and that the average rate of composition is an hour of work for each minute of talking. He said he had worked 30 hours on tonight's 30-minute speech, and said he was eager to get away by himself for an hour or two because he wanted to make some changes in one paragraph.

Mr. Dewey is 5 feet 8½ inches tall, weighs 155 pounds, plays squash (Class B player) three nights a week when work permits, likes apples and lots of them in any form, raw, baked, sauced, or fried, and his idea of contentment at the moment is a free week end with Mrs. Dewey and his two small boys on their new 300-acre Dutchess County farm, where, he says, he mends fences when not building political ones.

Boston's Police Force

Below is given a table showing the number of Boston Police Department employees in the past 15 years, together with the appointments and the withdrawals due to all causes:

Nov. 30:	Uniformed Force: Officers	Uniformed Force: Patrolmen	Uniformed Force: Total	Civilian Employees	Total Employees	Appointments*	Withdrawals*
Curley							
1925	251	1,683	1,934	161	2,095	73	107
Nichols							
1926	271	2,004	2,275	170	2,445	449	109
1927	265	2,021	2,286	171	2,457	149	141
1928	280	2,025	2,305	170	2,475	104	86
1929	286	2,148	2,434	171	2,605	221	91
Curley							
1930	284	2,140	2,424	171	2,595	51	62
1931	288	2,092	2,380	175	2,555	20	65
1932	273	2,016	2,289	165	2,454	...	92
1933	272	1,956	2,228	163	2,391	...	61
Mansfield							
1934	262	1,914	2,176	166	2,342	..	53
1935	276	1,876	2,152	166	2,318	..	38
1936	264	1,846	2,110	178	2,288	..	43
1937	252	1,973	2,262	182	2,444	192	40
Tobin							
1938	292	1,937	2,229	183	2,412	10	45
1939	287	1,893	2,180	184	2,364	..	48

*In uniformed force.

Boston Police Study Is Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

number of present employees will probably withdraw during the year 1940, there will be a large credit, so the net added cost in the department, to the taxpayer, will be much less than $100,000. In fact, because of withdrawals, by the end of 1941, the force will probably be back to the present strength, and the question of adding new men will recur," stated the Committee.

"In the course of a policy of not filling vacancies, a stop must be made somewhere, or the strength of the department will become too small. In 1936, the number of patrolmen was allowed to go below 1,850 before replacements were made. This time, the Mayor is adding to the force after the number went below 1,900.

An Adequate Force

"No one wants inadequate police protection, and no one ought to want an excessive force. But what constitutes an adequate force is a troublesome question.

"Police officials are constantly urging a maximum strength which would require the addition of several hundred men. They refer to the "shortage" of man-power on the force, and they indicate the possibility of inadequate protection of persons and property. Those who are impressed with the importance of retrenchment are skeptical of the need for any such expenditure, and they use comparative figures with other cities to show that the Boston force is relatively large. They insist that motorized patrols, two-way radios, traffic signal lights, and repeal of the prohibition amendment should have permitted further reduction in the force.

"The trouble with the present situation is that no thorough nor impartial study has been made to ascertain what should be the permanent policy of the City in regard to the strength of the police force. With such a study, a satisfactory answer could be made to the question of whether the functional distribution of police employees, especially the large number of uniformed men on 'indoor assignment,' is properly adjusted to the police needs of the city.

Comparisons

"A study of comparison with other cities would involve consideration of the allegation that the heavy influx of persons from the suburbs creates a special problem peculiar to Boston, requiring a large police force."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Wednesday, Jan. 24

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Lecture

For Tuesday, Jan. 23

7:45 p. m.—WRUL (49.6m), WRUW (25.6m), Christian Science lecture by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Police Trial Board Urged For Chelsea

The proposed three-man board of ranking police officers in Chelsea to pass upon discharge, removal, and reinstatement of members of the department would be in line with procedure in many cities, it was pointed out in Boston police circles today.

In Boston the board is comprised of three captains, the personnel changing each month. Although the Commissioner sits-in on hearings and can accept or reject the decision of the board there are few instances where the board is overruled it was stated.

The Chelsea proposal came in the form of a resolution submitted to the Board of Aldermen last night by Alderman James F. Shannon who declared it was designed to end "political control and direction" of the Police Department. The resolve, which was adopted, seeks to amend the city charter to permit transfer of authority from the Mayor to a three-man board of superior officers.

The action of the Board of Aldermen came as an aftermath to the fatal shooting last Saturday of a mother and daughter by a member of the department who had been suspended and reinstated several times during his eight years on the force.

In presenting his resolution Alderman Shannon said, "A board, consisting of three superiors, including the chief, the captain and a lieutenant of the police could honestly, fairly, without prejudice, and without fear pass upon the reinstatement of violators in the department."

Inclusion on the board of the police chief was objected to by Alderman James A. Hanlon on the grounds that the chief acts as prosecutor of offenders and "would probably be biased." Mr. Hanlon also suggested instead of taking the matter to the State Legislature for a city charter change, requiring at least a year to accomplish, that the same result could be attained by changing the department rules.

Senator Bernard A. Sullivan of Chelsea, who opposed Mayor Voke for re-election last fall, issued a statement last night charging the Mayor with failure to properly maintain discipline in the police force.

Auditor's Report To Signal Move On Sheriffs' Fees

Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan of Suffolk County was today awaiting an auditor's report disclosing the amount of money involved in the practice of pooling and sharing fees, obtained through process serving, by Suffolk County deputy sheriffs.

The Sheriffs' pool, it is reported, has netted a select group of men as much as $20,000 a year apiece. Sheriff Sullivan has announced that if the auditor's report shows the exorbitant sums mentioned he would take steps to correct the situation.

Mr. Sullivan pointed out that deputy sheriffs are not on the County pay roll and are entitled to a fair day's pay for serving the papers submitted to them. "They are not entitled to any exorbitant sum for this work," he declared.

Sheriff Sullivan said he would seek the advice of the Boston Bar Association before taking any action.

Former City Treasurer, Edmund L. Dolan and his business associate, J. Walter Quinn, were removed from the comfortable sunroom of the Charles Street jail yesterday, under orders of Sheriff Sullivan, and placed in regular cells.

Mayor Tobin, yesterday approved used of the City Purchasing Department for buying of food and supplies for the jail.

Chelsea Pays Boston $77,234 Bridge Suit

Boston received $77,234 from Chelsea today in an opinion given by the Supreme Court after considering a report of Attorney Michael A. Fredo who sat as master in the case.

The sum was awarded in answer to a suit filed by Boston in that amount for maintenance of the Meridian and Chelsea North Bridges.

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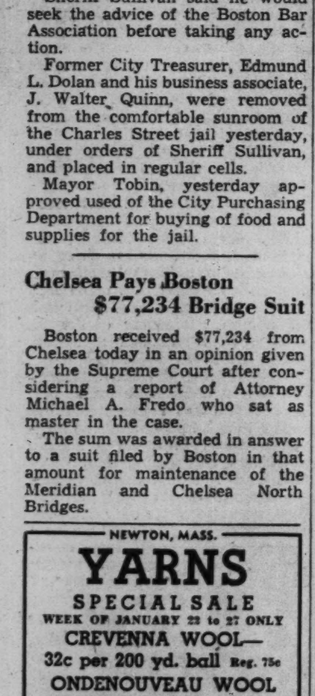

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General Electric

Something New in Magnets

Upper: Magnet assembly which will hold 4,450 times its own weight and is three times stronger than any known permanent magnet in existence. Lower: New alnico magnet used to suspend a girl weighing 100 pounds.

Tiny Magnet Lifts 4,450 Times Weight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—A new permanent magnet assembly roughly three times as strong as the strongest previously known, was disclosed today by the General Electric Research Laboratories. It permits a tiny sliver of sintered alnico metal to lift and hold some 4,450 times its own weight.

The previous record mounting, developed in the laboratory last year, allowed a piece of the same material to lift 1,500 times its own weight. Sintered alnico is an alloy of aluminum, nickel, and iron as the basic ingredients and is made by pressing together the powdered metals and heating almost to the melting point. By itself, without the special assembly, an alnico magnet has a normal lifting power of 500 times its own weight.

Power Increased

A new mounting of brass and iron in which the magnetic flux passes through many air gaps, instead of the usual two, in bridging from pole to pole, is responsible for the increased power. The new assembly is not a commercial development and the largest turned out in the Schenectady, N. Y., laboratory to date contains but three cubic centimeters of alnico. Though smaller than a thimble and weighing three fourths of an ounce, this magnet in its mounting has supported as much as 200 pounds in tests. One a cubic centimeter in size, supported 67 pounds of small weights added one at a time.

Sintered alnico, as well as the new assembly, was developed by Goodwin H. Howe, research engineer in the laboratory.

"To avoid any misunderstanding," explained Mr. Howe, "it should be stated that this kind of high holding assembly is not intended for general use, nor is it expected to compete with the large so-called lifting electromagnets in use today for car loading and unloading.

Force Is Utilized

"Primarily it demonstrates that the greater energy of sintered alnico can be used to utmost advantage and makes possible the expansion of permanent magnet applications. The useful magnetic flux is concentrated in a plurality of working air gaps. By the new method leakage is low and the magnetomotive force is utilized so efficiently that proportionately heavier loadings may be held by increasing the amount of alnico used. Hitherto the holding power has not increased directly in proportion to magnet size, owing to metallurgical nonhomogeneity and greater internal reluctance."

These difficulties, he explained, are overcome by the new assembly, which includes a segmented shunt and multiple armature, and the use of a new system of soft soltering.

$4,625,000 Minimum Goal In Fund Drive

The Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund Campaign goal, set at $4,625,000, is a minimum goal which should be oversubscribed, Francis C. Gray, Chairman of the campaign, told more than 7,000 persons gathered at Mechanics Hall last night. He pointed out that the amount is $125,000 more than ever has been raised, and that extra effort will be required to achieve it.

John Kieran, New York newspaperman and radio figure, declared that the existence of a voluntary fund campaign serves to remind us that "we are free citizens of a free country in which race, creed, and color are . . . not horrible handicaps or political perils carried in our blood at the grave hazard of life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness."

Privileged to Help

"We are privileged to help the under-privileged," Mr. Kieran said. "It is a sign of civilization in this community that we have that privilege and exercise it. The first fiery ruling of war is that no aid or comfort shall be offered the enemy. Here the sole aim is to aid and comfort all who need aid and comfort, for in this campaign we have no enemies."

Speaking for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who is in Florida, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill said, "the only hope of a darkened world is brotherly love." He urged public support for all agencies rendering services to the community, declaring that governmental generosity cannot eliminate the need of neighborly benevolence.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin told the assemblage that, since he had become Chief Executive, he had come to appreciate more than ever the need for the Community Fund. "I don't know what would happen to Boston if all these great institutions were to close," he said.

Quota Oversubscribed

Yesterday William E. Hurley, State Treasurer and Chairman of State Employees' Division of the Fund, reported that the executive offices including those of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor had submitted pledges totaling 109.5 per cent of their quota.

Mr. Gray announced that he had received $2.50 from Cub Pack 23 in Dorchester—a sum representing last week's dues paid in by the youngsters.

Albert V. Shaw, District Manager of Socony Vacuum Corporation, and Chairman of the Oil Group in Industry and Finance, reported that the quota of his company had been achieved under leadership of Robert G. Harmon.

Dimock's Vacation Shakes Fish Pier

Habitues of Boston Fish Pier were startled today when Frederick F. Dimock, Secretary of the Boston Fish Bureau, with which he has been affiliated since 1883, announced he would leave for Miami, Fla., on Friday with Mrs. Dimock for a month's vacation. It is the first vacation he has had in 57 years.

Mr. Dimock is a native of Boston. He lived in Chelsea for several years until the great fire when he moved to Malden where he has lived since.

The Fish Bureau, with which Mr. Dimock has so long been associated, is said to be the oldest commercial fisheries organization in the United States, having been established in 1875 only a few years after the United States Bureau of Fisheries was organized.

Mr. Dimock's only recreation through the long years of service has been week ends spent at his camp on a lake in Billerica, Mass.

Example Is Held Vital to Education

"When parents go to roadhouses or shift their economic burdens to the Government, they cannot expect schools to teach children to be virtuous or industrious," Julius E. Warren, Superintendent of Newton Schools, told parents attending the parent education course at Newton High School last night.

Schools, he said, may equip pupils with important information and valauble habits of skill, give them understanding of happenings and problems outside school, and may even use them to a sense of social responsibility, but "not even an ideal school can prevent young people learning from the open example of their elders and changing their behavior in the light of the ways in which their elders behave."

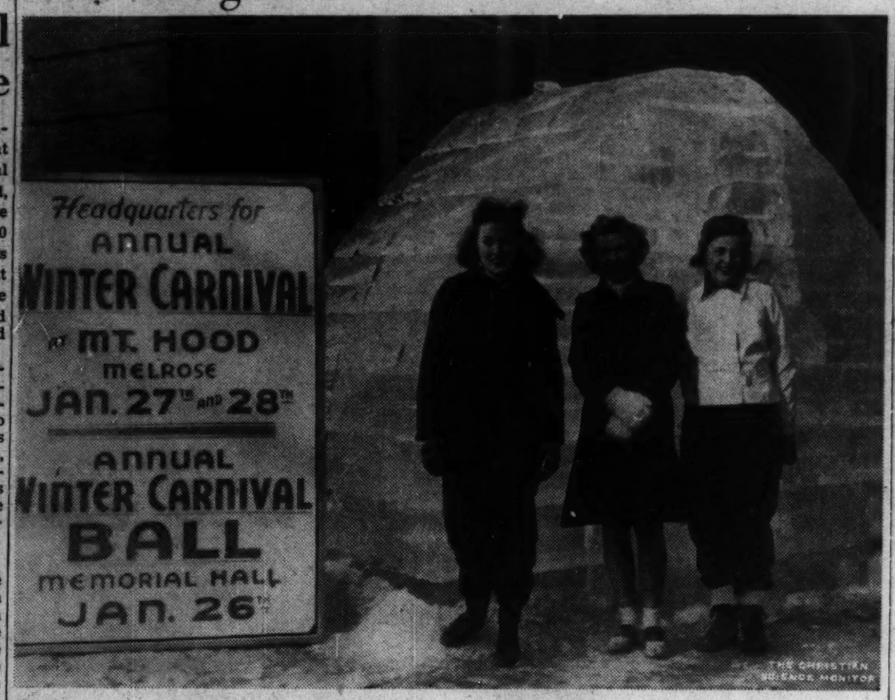
"Whatever good tastes or wholesome interests those who leave formal schooling have formed, may, and likely will be dissipated if they find that adults of their acquaintance are finding their pleasures largely in such unwholesome or destructive pursuits as visiting roadhouses, saloons and gambling joints."

Timilty Appeals For Youth Jobs

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty appealed to Boston businessmen for the second time last night on behalf of the unemployed youth of Greater Boston.

He urged that the young men be put to work on either temporary of permanent jobs, pointing out that of 8,000 youths who have applied for jobs at the free Police Employment Bureaus which have been established at all the station houses, only 387 have been put to work.

Coaxing Snow Line Down From North



Ready for Winter Carnival

At "Igloo," on City Hall ground, in Melrose, are shown (left to right): Kay Cronin, Anne Sherburne, and Eleanor Butler

If the Weather Man gives a nod for snow and the cover is at all suitable, the Mount Hood Golf and Recreational Association Winter Carnival, the fifth annual of this organization, will be held at the Mount Hood Reservation, Melrose, this week end; otherwise, Feb. 3 and 4.

The reputation for the variety of attractions and quality of performance is guarantee of another record attendance. A Carnival Ball, with the election and crowning of a Carnival Queen, will be held in Memorial Hall, Friday evening. Saturday forenoon will bring a grammar school competition in skating and skiing; and the afternoon, a Greater Boston scholastic competition in the same fields.

Ski jumping will be an attraction Sunday afternoon on a program which includes toboggan races, sled races, a girls' hockey match, a game between the Boston Olympics Juniors and the Mount Hood Hockey Club, figure skating by members of the Commonwealth Skating Club of Boston, maneuvers by the Ski Patrol unit of the Massachusetts National Guard, and the selection of "Miss Mount Hood."

More Than a Plane an Hour Planned for Boston-New York

Planes operating between Boston and New York with a frequency oftener than every hour by May 1 were promised by American Airlines at its regular quarterly meeting held in Boston yesterday at the Union Club, the first such company meeting ever held in the Hub. The announcement was made by C. R. Smith, President of the company.

Some six or seven schedules will be added during March to May to the regular 14 in each direction now operated by American between here and New York, Mr. Smith said.

Busiest Travel Segment

The augmented Boston-New York service was justified by the fact that it is the busiest segment of American's transcontinental service, according to Mr. Smith, carrying 10 per cent of all travelers between these two cities.

Though it was undoubtedly a topic at the directors' meeting, Mr. Smith would say nothing regarding his company's course of action on the pending applications which have been filed by both United Air Lines and Transcontinental and Western Air Lines for a direct service from the Middle West to Boston (avoiding New York City)

Matters for Hearing

Presumably Mr. Smith did not wish to prejudice his company by speaking before the Civil Aeronautics Authority has taken official action on the other two companies' applications.

All Mr. Smith would say was that these matters will be threshed out in a public hearing which has been called by the CAA soon to rule on the United and T. W. A. applications for Boston service.

The principal business of the meeting here, according to Mr. Smith, was to "add up" what the company has contracted for in new equipment.

When the figures were totaled, he said, they amounted to approximately $8,000,000, probably the largest domestic air order, he estimated, now on the books of the manufacturers. These orders include 20 new Douglas DC-3's (21-passenger planes) and 15 new DC-4's (40-passenger ships), of which only one of the latter has been built.

Boston to Get Them

The latter type of ship will not be ready for delivery until next year, Mr. Smith said, but Boston will see them as soon as they begin to come off the production line.

American has been "bullish" on new equipment far more, perhaps, than other air carriers, Mr. Smith said. For one thing, he disclosed, the bugaboo of winter travel has been broken, for, in December, 1939, American had the biggest month ever recorded, both in passengers, mail, and express business. He attributed the tremendous public acceptance of air travel plus the uncommonly good weather during December as the two principal factors in the increased business.

Winsor Upholds Union of Nations

Frederick Winsor, former Headmaster of Middlesex School, speaking at a panel discussion in the Women's City Club yesterday, said common citizenship in a "newly created co-operative confederation of nations" including the United States, Great Britain, and France, must displace nationalism before any union or League of Nations can function.

Speaking with Canon Cornelius P. Trowbridge of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in favor of Clarence Streit's plan of "Union Now," Mr. Winsor said it would be "invulnerable to attack."

It would have at its disposal the combined naval forces of the three nations, a more than two-to-one advantage over the rest of the world, he pointed out. "It has a nearly equal advantage in organized manpower and a greater advantage in the air."

Objecting to the union plan was Sir Herbert Ames. He declared he preferred to see the League of Nations system revised and strengthened rather than have our energies expended on promoting an idea that seems hardly practical — at least not in our time."

Harvard Invites Bertrand Russell

Bertrand Russell, English philosopher who has been teaching at the University of California at Los Angeles, has announced that he will present the famous William James lectures at Harvard University next fall.

The William James lectureship is regarded as a "prize plum" in academic circles. It was offered to Professor Russell by Dr. Ernest Hocking, Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at Harvard.

Under the will of the American philosopher, William James, the William James lectureship was established to bring outstanding teachers to the Harvard campus.

Professor Russell said he will complete this year U. C. L. A.—remaining at his teaching post until June. During the summer he will work on a new book.

Professor Russell said that he will probably give 13 lectures at Harvard—one each week for three months. They will be on "Language and Fact," and will center around semantics.

Bootleg Lenders Topic of Warning

Dr. William Trufant Foster, Director of the Pollak Foundations, in an address at the Annual Dinner of Massachusetts Association of Personal Finance Companies at the Copley Plaza Hotel urged people in the need of borrowing money to patronize licensed personal loan companies rather than resorting to the "bootleg lender."

Too many people, he said, call on bootleg lenders. "Indeed, the business of these loan sharks has increased in four years from about $24,000,000 to $76,000,000. That is a gain of over 200 per cent. It means," he declared, "that these outlaws are now collecting, in illegal charges, from the neediest and most helpless of our people, more than $100,000,000 a year. They do this mainly by charging the usual rate of 240 per cent a year."

Italy to Keep Close Tabs On Scrap Supply

Foreign Trade Flashes

Italy, which has been one of the best customers of the port of Boston, in the purchase of scrap metal, has issued two decrees tending to show an attempt to lessen importations by using to the fullest extent all such materials available within that country, according to the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Individuals or firms in Italy, possessing scrap iron or steel in excess of 440 pounds, must report such stocks during the first seven days of each month, according to the first decree. The second requires the reporting of copper scrap not in use in excess of 4.4 pounds. Severe penalties are prescribed for violation of these decrees.

* * *

Other trade news briefs received at the Boston office include:

Consumption of electric power in Turkey has increased sharply in recent years. Current used during 1938 amounts to 312,000,000 kilowatts, compared with 30,000,000 kilowatts for 1933. Industry accounts for 37 per cent of the 1938 consumption.

* * *

French output of turpentine and rosin is sharply reduced as a result of withdrawal of experienced workers, following the outbreak of hostilities in Europe No effort was made to collect the final "dips," and the "scrape crop" in some areas. As a result of a crop that is from 15 to 20 per cent reduced, French exports of rosin are permitted only to British and French areas, and turpentine exports are prohibited.

* * *

Sellers of fertilizers and seeds in Germany will have prior liens upon farmers' crops as guarantees of payment, through the 1940 season, the practice having been extended.

* * *

Zinc sulphide is now being used in the manufacture of luminous paint in Germany, because scarcity of radium, the use of which is now restricted to the manufacture of watches and instruments for military purposes including compasses. The use of luminous paint in Germany for making signs visible at short distances during blackouts has greatly increased consumption of such products.

* * *

Despite heavy receipts of canned crab meat at Boston and other United States ports, from Japan, the production of that food in Japan has been ordered curtailed during the fiscal year, beginning April 1. Only 300,000 cases will be allowed to be put out, about 35 per cent less than normal annual production.

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Vermont Social Security Plans Cramped by Federal Restraint

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 23—Vermont is going ahead with its plans for a merit system covering the four departments receiving Federal funds for Social Security services, notwithstanding the Security Board's dictum that it will require members of the State Merit System Council to become employees of the departments involved. Governor Aiken, who views this proviso as just another move to inject a measure of Federal control in State government, had no specific statement to offer. It was significant, however, that he said the Merit System Council, appointed recently, would proceed with its duties.

News of the attitude of the United States Social Security Board was transmitted to Governor Aiken and State Auditor Benjamin Gates by Sterry R. Waterman, Chairman of the Vermont Unemployment Compensation Commission, upon his return from Washington Saturday. The proposal, officials say, is objectionable not only because it would bring the Merit Council under the indirect control of the Federal Government but because it may necessitate two separate merit systems.

The Council was appointed last month to set up a merit system of personnel administration in the departments of Old Age Assistance, Public Welfare, Public Health and Unemployment Compensation. Members are Merton Ashton of Northfield, who it is expected will be appointed personal director, L. Douglas Meredith of Montpelier, and Dr. A. Bradley Soule of Burlington.

Serve Without Pay

Serving without compensation, the Council was named under the requirements of the Social Security Board and amendments to the Social Security Act, at a time when a special State investigating commission was in the midst of studies for a general merit system for all State departments. Failure on the part of the State to take action before Jan. 1, might have jeopardized Federal grants for all social security activities.

Since the Council was set up with the requirements of a system for all departments in mind, Federal representatives insist on its members becoming employees of the four social security agencies in the State, it will complicate Vermont's plans for a merit system covering other departments. Not all employees in the four departments co-operating with the Federal Government would come under the Federal merit system plan, a further complicating factor. The conflict of interest brings up the possibility of two entirely separate merit systems and two councils, which State officials regard as a ridiculous set-up.

Just what the solution will be Governor Aiken and other officials would not venture to say, pending further conversations with the Social Security Board in Washington.

More Business Firms

A substantial gain in new business firms in Vermont has been reported by Howard E. Armstrong, Commissioner of Industrial Relations, on the basis of statistics furnished by factory inspectors of the department. A total of 23 new concerns or branch plants were opened during the year 1939, and only four discontinued operations.

The breakdown shows 18 newly organized firms, one firm and four branch plants moved into the State from outside, four firms which discontinued operations and one plant moved from one locality to another within the State. Figures now being compiled by Commissioner Armstrong are expected to show interesting trends of employment due to industrial changes.

Bridge Shows Profit

Vermont's northern Lake Champlain traffic outlet, the Missisquoi Bay Bridge, operating its first full year, showed a profit of $3,686, according to a report released by State Auditor Benjamin Gates. It also had $13,636 in free cash at the end of the year, more than enough to meet the first principal payment on its bonds in 1941.

Manchester's Effort at Recovery 'Appreciated' by the WPA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Col. F. C. Harrington, Work Projects Commissioner, assured Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire yesterday that there was no intention, in a recent WPA report on the shutdown of the Amoskeag Mills, to deprecate efforts Manchester, N. H., has made toward recovery.

The WPA, he wrote Senator Bridges "fully appreciates their value."

Quoting from the report, criticized by Senator Bridges and Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire, Colonel Harrington said:

"The entire arrangement for attracting industry possessed advantages over similar attempts in other New England cities such as Lowell, New Bedford, and Fall River, Mass."

Colonel Harrington and the report referred to the formation of Amoskeag Industries, Inc., by Manchester businessmen and bankers to make up for the loss of Amoskeag, once the world's largest single cotton manufacturing unit, by bringing new industries.

The report, based chiefly on the shutdown of Amoskeag which Colonel Harrington said had employed 17,000 persons in 1935 before its closing, was used as an example of the shift of the cotton industry from New England and the problems of once thriving textile centers in finding new industry to re-employ workers.

Colonel Harrington told Senator Bridges he "sincerely hoped the outlook for re-employment in Manchester is more encouraging than it seemed to our researchers in 1938."

"During the week of highest employment by the mills in 1935 (Feb. 22 to 28) about 11,000 persons appeared on the Amoskeag pay rolls."

Colonel Harrington said these figures were taken from the Amoskeag pay roll.

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Job-Hunting Football Coaches Scramble for Vacancies—Plans for 1940 Games

More Than 100 Grid Mentors Seek Two Posts in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23 (AP)—The grass apparently looks greener on the other side of the fence to more than 100 football coaches who are trying to land jobs at Washington and St. Louis universities.

The list of job hunters is growing so long someone has even suggested putting a bounty on them.

Forced Out

The vacancies occurred at both institutions 10 days ago when coaches Jimmy Conzelman and Cecil Muellerleile resigned almost simultaneously. However, neither man was aware of the other's plans.

Conzelman, a veteran of eight years at Washington, charged he was "forced out" by a powerful "downtown" group hollering for a team of national reputation. This clique was not satisfied that the Bears won the Missouri Valley Conference title last year.

Jim's salary was said to have been between $6,000 and $7,000 last year. Muellerleile reportedly received $4,000 at St. Louis U., the junior member of the Missouri Valley circuit.

The scramble for their jobs has taken on something of a "field day" complexion, with more than 70 applicants at St. Louis U. and 30 or more at Washington.

Many Candidates

Neither school would release the full list of names, explaining it might jeopardize the present jobs of several who are looking for a change. Many of the candidates, however, are regarded as "small try."

Heading the string of possible "big time" successors to Conzelman is Dr. John (Jock) Sutherland, who coached several great teams at Pittsburgh. He conferred with Washington officials Sunday; said he liked the set-up, but did not disclose his terms.

Sam Dagley, for nine years line coach at Gonzaga University, was here recently looking over the St. Louis U. situation. Jack Chevigny, former Notre Dame star and more recently coach at Texas University was reported seeking the post. Others mentioned include W. J. Dufford of St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa, and Tom (Kitty) Gorman, former line coach at Creighton.

Dean Must Earn His Salary

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—The salad days are over for the once-mighty Dizzy Dean until he can prove on the pitching mound that he is not just another has-been.

Phil Wrigley, who signs the checks of the Chicago Cubs, made this clear yesterday on receipt of Dean's unsigned contract for the second time. Accompanying the document was a long letter which attempted to explain to some extent Dean's ineffectiveness in 1939.

"We aren't paying out any more on past performances," said Wrigley. "We're paying Dean for what we expect in the future."

Dean collected $41,000 for winning 13 games the past two years—seven in 1938 and six in 1939. The big right-hander asserted in Dallas recently that the Cubs have offered him $10,000 for 1940.

In other words, Dizzy, at the present reading, is just another guy named Joe on the Cub roster and can win his way into the upper salary brackets only in one way—by fooling the enemy batters as he used to do. Dizzy's fall is illustrated all too clearly by the fact that from 1932 through 1936 he averaged winning 24 games a season for the St. Louis Cardinals.

Wrigley wanted it understood that there was no bitterness in the club's negotiations with Dean.

"Dean's letter was swell," Wrigley said. "He gave me several reasons why he thought he would be okay this year."

The letter said, among other things, that:

He was getting too much publicity on his salary tangle; there has been a state of confusion on the Cub team ever since he joined it; too many people were meddling with his arm all last year.

Cub officials have indicated there will be no meddling with Dizzy's arm this year and that he is strictly on his own.

Wrigley left the impression that he would probably work out an agreement with Dizzy whereby his salary could be upped during the season if Dean regains his winning form.

Burk vs. Pearce

By the Associated Press

Beverly, N. J., Jan. 23

Joe Burk, amateur sculling champion greeted with enthusiasm today the suggestion of professional champion Bob Pearce that they race as amateurs in a charity contest.

Pearce said at Hamilton, Ont., yesterday that since Burk doesn't want to turn pro "for several years, at least he would be willing to race him in an open competition for the soldiers, the Red Cross or the Finns."

"A very good idea," Joe said on his apple farm near here. "I've always wanted to race Bob, and I hope something can be arranged. I'm all for it."

Burk suggested that the race be held in Toronto.

Uncertainty

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Jan. 23

Henry Penn Burke, President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, expressed uncertainty today over whether a charity race between Joe Burk, amateur sculling champion, and professional champion Bob Pearce would affect Burk's right to compete as an amateur in national and international contests.

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Washington Club Roster Out First

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The first harbinger of spring—the Washington Senators' 1940 baseball roster—came out yesterday, but listed no new talent which promised better times for last year's sixth place outfit.

It was also announced that the Senators once more would be one of the first big league teams to start training. The first squad of rookies will arrive in Orlando, Fla., Feb. 15, and the second group, composed mostly of veterans, will get there March 1. Last year President Clark Griffith ordered training started Feb. 1.

Fifteen pitchers—two Cubans, a Lithuanian from Canada, a Venezuelan and 11 natives of the United States—will try to make the hurling staff.

Gerald Walker, secured in a trade, is the only sure starter in the outfield. If George Washington Case can learn to go back for a fly, he will hold down right field. Four rookies and the veteran Sammy West, will struggle for the other spot.

Thirteen infielders will be tried out, with the biggest gap still yawning at first base.

Four catchers will go to camp—headed by the veteran Rick Ferrell.

A new coach—Bennie Bengough, who once caught for the Yankees—has billing in the roster.

The rookie pitcher with the best record is Sid Hudson, a 6-foot-four-inch right hander, who won 24 games and lost four with Sanford, Fla., last year.

Ryder Cup Players Team With Actors

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 23 (AP)—America's Ryder Cup golf stars and a group of Hollywood motion picture celebrities teamed up today in exhibition play for the benefit of the Finnish relief fund.

The golf professionals, heading for Bing Crosby's annual $3,000 open event this week end at Del Mar, delegated the Ryder Cup team—which does not compete with Great Britain this year—to play for the benefit.

Capt. Walter Hagen, Horton Smith, National Open King Byron Nelson, Vic Ghezzi, Ralph Guldahl, Jimmy Hines, Paul Runyan, Dick Metz, and Harold McSpaden make up the squad.

Richard Arlen, Johnny Weissmuller, John Gallaudet, Henry O'Neill, Frank Craven, Bill Frawley, and Edgar Kennedy were slated to team up with the pros for foursome exhibitions.

An added feature foursome will include Jimmy Demaret and Lawson Little, winners of three California winter tournaments this season, opposing National Amateur Champion Marvin (Bud) Ward and Willie Turnesa, former amateur champion.

The exhibitions, sanctioned by former President Herbert Hoover as head of the relief fund, were to be held at Hollywood's Lakeside Golf Club.

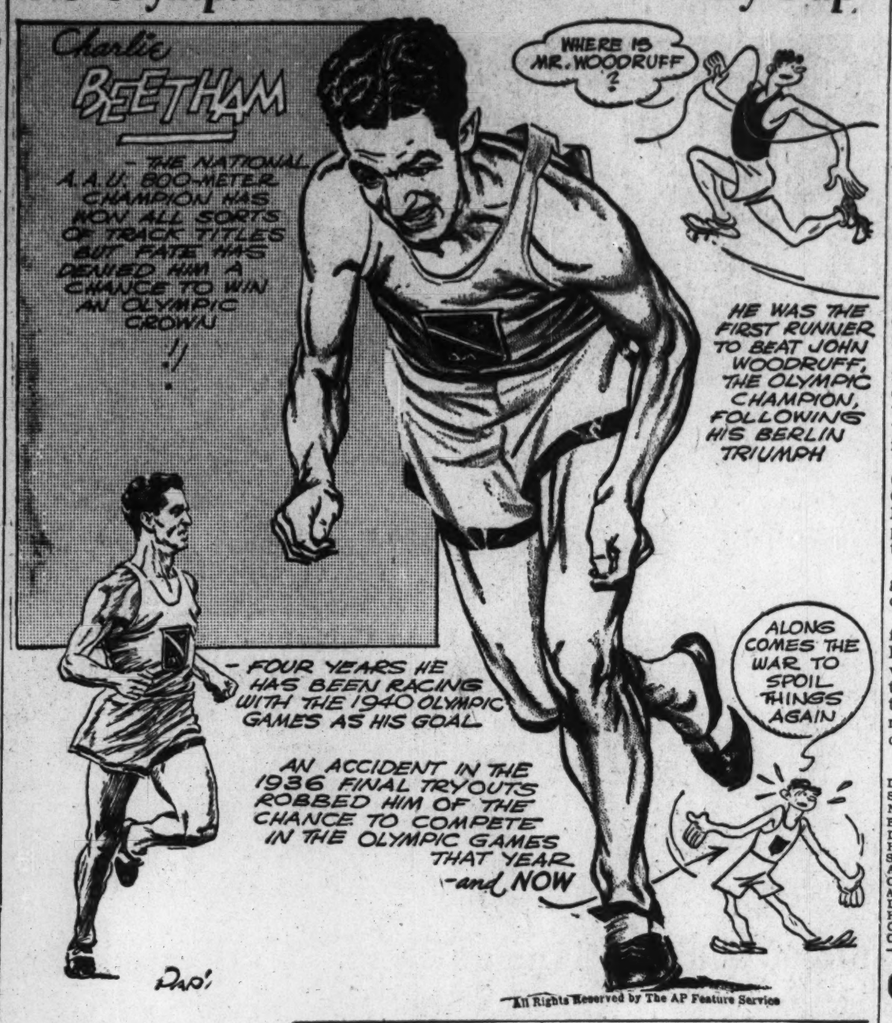
'England' 4, Army 3

LONDON (CP)—A representative England soccer eleven defeated the Army 4-3 at Selhurst Park Jan. 20. Gate receipts went to the British Red Cross.

All English Rugby League and English Rugby Union matches scheduled for Jan. 20 were postponed.

Since the 1935-36 basketball season Coach Lloyd Brazil of the University of Detroit has maintained a .667 average, by winning 63 games out of 84.

No Olympic Record —By Pap'


Charlie BEETHAM
- THE NATIONAL A.A.U. 800-METER CHAMPION HAS WON ALL SORTS OF TRACK TITLES BUT FATE HAS DENIED HIM A CHANCE TO WIN AN OLYMPIC CROWN
!!
WHERE IS MR. WOODRUFF ?
HE WAS THE FIRST RUNNER TO BEAT JOHN WOODRUFF, THE OLYMPIC CHAMPION, FOLLOWING HIS BERLIN TRIUMPH
- FOUR YEARS HE HAS BEEN RACING WITH THE 1940 OLYMPIC GAMES AS HIS GOAL
AN ACCIDENT IN THE 1936 FINAL TRYOUTS ROBBED HIM OF THE CHANCE TO COMPETE IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES THAT YEAR -and NOW
ALONG COMES THE WAR TO SPOIL THINGS AGAIN
Pap'

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NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Charlie Beetham, who commutes between the Ohio State campus and eastern indoor tracks almost weekly nowadays, thinks he can defend his two national titles successfully—if everything goes in reverse.

Charlie, holder of the outdoor-800 and indoor-600-meter titles, is temperamental. After running a magnificent last in the Grover Cleveland-Osceola Club Game's 880-yard limited handicap last Saturday night, he sat puffing in the locker room and explained it this way:

"I don't know why, but I seem to run better when I'm upset. If I'm late getting to a meet, or can't find the tape for my feet, or don't feel like running, I often do my best. I felt swell tonight—and look what happened."

Charlie, whose exploits have been overshadowed by publicity given long-striding John Borican and longer-striding John Woodruff, thinks he can beat both of them.

"Maybe on their records they ought to beat me, but they haven't yet, and I'm not so sure they will. The way I can win from them is to out-think them at the finish—to surprise them. If I could only hit my training pace, and get in the right frame of mind, the runner who beats me is going to have to break a world's record to do it."

The social science student, who is only 25 but has been in competition 11 years because he "loves to run," is about ready to give up racing.

"Any race may be my last one," he announced dramatically, and then immediately amended that to mean any race next season.

He won't meet Borican and Woodruff, whom he beat a week ago in Boston, until the New York A. C. games here Feb. 17. Neither is planning to enter the Millrose "600" in the Garden Feb. 3, in which Charlie hopes to show what he can do when he is really in shape.

While Beetham was talking, Borican ambled by and was told Charlie was divulging how he planned to beat him.

"Boy, 'at's easy," Borican laughed. "All he's gotta do is run faster'n I do."

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Barrow Forced Out of Background

When the New York baseball writers stage their annual banquet at the Hotel Commodore on the evening of Feb. 4, Edward Grant Barrow will receive the plaque for his "meritorious services to baseball." Behind the scenes of the Yankees for close to 20 years, first as general manager and now as president, "Cousin Ed" has done more to build up the invincible New York machine than any other individual. Colonel Ruppert's tremendous fortune and love for the game provided the necessary financial impetus, but it remained for Barrow and his unlimited knowledge of baseball to provide the valuable front-office management.

Joe McCarthy has established himself among the great managers of the game since joining the Yankees. Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig have come and gone. Herb Pennock, Waite Hoyt, Earl Combs and many other bright stars have played a part in planting New York in the center of the baseball map. George Weiss, from his Newark station, has molded the most successful minor league farm system in history. But Barrow has been the silent leader in every forward step taken by the Yankees for two decades.

Fair Pitcher

Starting out in the game as a fair amateur pitcher, but never good enough to crash the professional ranks, Barrow was a minor league manager and president, a fight promoter, a hotel manager, a newspaperman and manager of the Detroit Tigers and Boston Red Sox in the American League before taking a position with the Yankees. He owned the Paterson (N. J.) franchise in the old Atlantic League when a youngster by the name of Honus Wagner was breaking in there. "Cousin Ed" still maintains that the Dutchman was the outstanding all-around player of all time.

Barrow handled young Babe Ruth at Boston and helped develop him into a great southpaw pitcher. Later Ed made a decision that was destined to bring the home run and lively ball era to the game. He converted Ruth into an outfielder and saw him become an $80,000-a-year man in the stadium which borders on the Harlem River. When the Red Sox sold Babe to New York, Barrow left Boston. A short time later, however, he also joined the Yankees. There was a time when he was the only man who could handle the Babe.

Stays Off Field

Unlike some big league general managers, Barrow never interferes with the man who is running his team on the field. He leaves that job entirely in the hands of Joe McCarthy, and very capable hands they are, too. In fact, Ed leans backward in this matter. He stays away from the field and the clubhouse, unless forced to go there by some special occasion.

Also unlike certain other officials, Barrow has always tried to shun personal publicity. Although wise to the value of printed words in regard to the Yankees, he never has been one to "pop off" for the benefit of the scribes. Still, he is the friend of every newspaperman who knows him and their comfort is one of his chief interests.

One of the paramount reasons for Barrow's success as a baseball executive, has been his ability to employ good men under him and retain them over a period of years. The Yankees get the cream of the rookie crop because they have a great scouting staff and because, once a scout likes a boy, Barrow spares no cash in signing him. The Yankees develop an abundant crop of reserves, to back up the regulars, because they have sound minor league connections and expert managers running these connections.

When a player arrives in the camp of the parent outfit, Barrow sees that McCarthy has the coaches to train him. And if the player fails to make the grade, the club sees that he is placed in the best possible spot for quick development. Baseball could never balance the sport by breaking up the Yankee team. The entire Yankee system would have to be crushed—a system organized and operated from Ed Barrow's desk at the stadium.

Pick-Ups From Big Leagues

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Refueling the hot stove, to the tune of throw another log on the fire, Judge:

Has anybody suggested that Commissioner Landis threw Trout back because he wasn't of legal size? . . . The only baseball club that hasn't announced the signing of any players is Brooklyn, where the most publicity-conscious magnate in the bizness holds forth. . . . Larry MacPhail says he just doesn't believe in it; but there will be a big splash when he goes through the formality of signing Manager Leo Durocher next month. . . . Most major league clubs carry two coaches; the Washington Senators have four. . . . So what?

* * *

Joe Cronin is counting plenty on a comeback by Pitcher Jim Bagby. . . . He won 15 games for Boston's Red Sox his first year up. . . . A Chicago Cub fan has raised that old question about Al Todd being weak at catching curves because Larry French's complaint last summer was supposed to be that Gabby Hartnett didn't call for a curve ball often enough. . . . Now that Gus Mancuso has been traded to the Dodgers, the question is where does that leave French. . . . French leave?

* * *

The Yankees may do some more marketing before the season opens. . . . Three rookies, Walt Judnich, Charles Stanceu and George Washburn, were not offered contracts when President Ed Barrow sent out the mail to the rest of the roster. . . . Pitcher Chubby Dean rang the bell at .351 as a pinch hitter for the Athletics last season. . . . Forty-six former American Legion junior baseball players were in the majors in 1939.

The Cincinnati Reds have given up the idea of flying from Florida to Cuba for their three-game exhibition series in March and will go by boat. . . . First training camp roster to reach this desk was Washington's red, white and blue folder listing 39 players, including three Cubans, one Venezuelan and one Canadian. . . . Next to Connie Mack, the oldest manager in point of service this season will be Bucky Harris of the Senators, who once was the "boy wonder" but now is heading into his 16th managerial campaign. . . . The player with the longest major league service, unless you want to count Jimmy Dykes and Gabby Hartnett, is John Cooney of the Boston Bees, who is starting his 18th season. . . . This will be Lefty Grove's 21st in organized ball, but he was kept "covered up" at Baltimore for five years.

* * *

Bobby Doerr, the Red Sox infield flash, tried to steal bases 11 times last season and was nabbed 10. . . . Wes Ferrell may be slipping as a pitcher, but he has won the last two baseball players' golf championships in Florida and recently shot a hole-in-one. . . . Branch Rickey cracked that the St. Louis Cardinals were not interested in a single Detroit player freed by Landis, but the word is around that he's bidding for Benny McCoy nevertheless. . . . The gumband on the Cards' bankroll hasn't been stretched for so long Branch probably will never make it.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	17	4	7	87	42	41
Boston	18	7	3	90	59	39
Toronto	16	10	4	85	63	36
Chicago	11	14	1	51	77	23
Detroit	8	16	4	46	73	20
Americans	9	10	1	57	63	19
Montreal	8	17	3	55	77	18

Schmidt Now In Tie With Leaf Player

MONTREAL, Jan. 23 (AP)—Those whom Gordon Drillon, fleet-skating Maple Leaf, passed in the early part of the National Hockey League's individual scoring race are cutting down the margin rapidly.

So much so, in fact, that Milt Schmidt of the Boston Bruins is tied with him for the league leadership at 27 points. And Neil Colville of the New York Rangers is only two points behind.

Of course, injury helped some, for Gordie was benched many days and only recently returned to the ice. He tallied twice last week, while Schmidt was racking up five scoring points.

Tied for fourth place are Hector (Toe) Blake of the Montreal Canadiens and Woody Dumart of Boston, with 24 apiece. Blake has picked up only one point since the first of the month.

Drillon is still the league's best goal producer. He has tallied 15, one more than Schmidt.

Wilbert (Dutch) Hiller, whose first name belies the fact, is the league's "bad man," having been waved into the penalty box for the total of 48 minutes. Art Coulter of the Rangers and Red Horner of the Leafs have 45 minutes of penalties.

Leaders:

	G	A	Pts
Drillon, Toronto	15	12	27
Schmidt, Boston	14	13	27
N. Colville, Rangers	11	14	25
Blake, Montreal	12	12	24
Dumart, Boston	11	13	24
Hextall, Rangers	15	8	23
Shibicky, Rangers	8	13	21
Armstrong, Americans	10	10	20
Cowley, Boston	5	15	20
Anderson, Americans	9	11	20
Davidson, Toronto	6	14	20
Hiller, Rangers	9	10	19
Cain, Boston	14	5	19
C. Smith, Rangers	6	13	19

Golfers Agitate to Make 'Honor' System Optional

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Gathering momentum and growing in size these days, like a snowball rolling down a hill, is an agitation from which may stem one of the most important golf rules changes since the royal and ancient pastime was born in a Scottish cowpasture more than 500 years ago.

It is an idea to make the "honor" system optional instead of the rigid fixture in force now. The suggested revision is to let the player with the "honor" take it or give it to his opponent, as he chooses.

Winner Drives Off

Under the present rules a player winning a hole drives first off the next tee. It is his "honor."

What does the "honor" do for him? Not much of anything.

In important tournament competition it is just as likely that the "honor" will boomerang.

Picture a hypothetical incident such as this: It is the last hole of the final match of a national championship. The man with the "honor," he might have held it for 10 holes, or won the last hole to square the count, tees off. A stiff cross wind is blowing. He fails to allow enough for the wind. The ball goes out of bounds, into trees, or the rough.

Pioneered Way

Because he pioneered the way, his opponent profits by the experience. It enables him to figure the wind correctly or to play safely. He wins the hole and the title. It was an empty "honor" for the other.

Professional and amateur stars travelling the current winter tournament circuit already have found many reasons to mumble and grumble about the rule.

All Professional Golfers' Association tournaments are played under U. S. G. A. rules. There are at least 30 P. G. A. sanctioned events a year.

Carry Weight

For this reason the pros, individually, feel their opinions in the matter should carry some weight. Collectively, one of these days, they are expected to put up the proposition to Harold W. Pierce, President of the U. S. G. A.

Any such change would affect millions of golfers in tournaments ranging from local to national scope.

Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager of the P. G. A., said a cross section survey of the touring golfers, disclosed overwhelming sentiment in favor of revision of the rule.

The incomparable Walter Hagen, winner in 25 years of 55 major tournaments including five national P. G. A., four British open and two U. S. open championships, heartily endorsed the idea. "I can't understand why the rule wasn't adopted years ago. I could have won a lot more tournaments," he said.

Sports Shorts

NEW YORK (AP)—One of the oddest cases on the golf record books is that of Wilford Wehrle.

In almost anyone's ranking of the country's top amateurs, the Chicago youngster would be placed in the first five. Many undoubtedly would spot him right behind Marvin (Bud) Ward, the amateur champion. Yet Wehrle gets this high rating without having played a match in any of the last three National amateur championships.

In 1937, at Portland, Ore., he missed out in the qualifying round after making the grade in the sectional trials. In 1938 he missed out in the sectional trials, scoring 152 for 36 holes when 148 was the highest score to qualify from his district. Last year he was operated on just before the sectional rounds were played.

Right now Wehrle and Ward are making the western swing with the tournament pros. If the former Racine (Wis.) star keeps in training and gets over the sectional hurdle, he should be a good prospect to win this year's amateur at Winged Foot in September.

* * *

Tony Sisti, Buffalo, N. Y., is working on a life-size portrait of Yankee Joe McCarthy, and plans to exhibit it in his next New York one-man show. Tony also has another current baseball interest—his cousin, Sibby Sisti, will be trying to win the second-base job with the Boston Bees this spring.

* * *

University of Chicago may have dropped intercollegiate football, but it will have a prominent contender in this season's major track meets. He's Bob Cassels, Big Ten outdoor pole vault champion who set a Conference record of 14ft. 2¾in. last year. He'll be in the Millrose meet Feb. 3 against George Varoff of San Francisco, the national champ.

* * *

Member clubs of the United States Golf Association which are curious about what happens to their $30 annual dues may be interested in the following figures: Since 1927, U. S. G. A. dues have amounted to $343,445. Of that sum, better than 91 per cent, or $313,312.31, have gone out in disbursements for the green section, which gets virtually no publicity but has contributed vitally in making the game more pleasant and the care and upkeep of courses less expensive.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 22

Kansas State 29, Iowa State 28.
Rice 52, Southern Methodist 33.
San Francisco 34, Santa Clara 33.
Washington State 57, Montana 47.
Ripon 45, Grinnell 43.
Central Washington 44, Western College 37.
New Mexico Mines 29, Colo. College 22.
New Mexico Normal 37, Adams State (Colo.) 24.
Kansas Wesleyan 51, College of Emporia 37.
Sterling 56, Bethel (Kas.) 41.
Southwestern (Memphis) 30, Mississippi C. 29.
Howard Payne 70, Austin College 31.
Carroll 42, Lake Forest 34.
Pittsburg (Kas.) T. 33, Springfield (Mo.) T. 19.
Ball State 40, Depauw 36.
Penn (Iowa) 36, Central (Iowa) 26.
Hope 55, Ferris 32.
Gustavus Adolphus 41, St. Thomas 25.
Union (Ky.) 36, Berea 25.

Pan-American Meet Certain To Be Staged This Summer

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23 (AP)—The genial President of the National Amateur Athletic Union, Lorenzo De Benedetto, declared today the Pan-American Games were "a certainty" for this year and might become a permanent series for Western Hemisphere nations.

"This would certainly solidify relations of the Americas," he said. "Of course it calls for time and first we must get a full organization set up to start the 1940 games."

Organizing Program

He said plans for staging the games in the United States this summer in lieu of the Olympics, which are among the war casualties, had "passed the talking stage," with work already under way for organizing a definite program.

But the A. A. U. committee which he appointed to take steps for the 1940 games, he added, is looking beyond this year toward a permanent periodic meet for the Americas.

Constitution

"The committee, with other organizations taking part, expects to prepare a constitution for an international association to have jurisdiction over the Pan-American Games every four years or oftener if desired," he said. "The association would award the games to different countries just as the International Olympic Committee does."

The A. A. U. President said Latin American countries were "ready to participate," and that the first suggestion for Pan-American Games to supplant the Olympics this year came from Alexander Hogarty, an American who is Athletic Director of Ecuador.

Miguel Moenck, a Tulane graduate and chairman of the Cuban Olympic Committee, has told De Benedetto Havana would like to stage such games.

The A. A. U. Pan-American Games Committee appointed by De Benedetto met in New York last week and invited officials of 32 other sports controlling bodies to join and form an organization "really representative of all sports." They are going on the assumption that Finland will have to relinquish her plans for the Olympics by the deadline allowed her, April 1.

Cities bidding for the games include Philadelphia, with a $500,000 offer; Los Angeles, offering to match any other city's cash and throw in whatever is available from 1932 Olympic facilities; and San Francisco, with a bid backed by Mayor Angelo Rossi and Bill Humphrey, wealthy oil man.

Another Di Maggio At San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Another Di Maggio will be with the San Francisco Seals when they begin spring training Feb. 12.

Three Di Maggios have come and gone—to the majors. There is the famous Joe of the New York Yankees, his older brother, Vince, now with the Cincinnati Reds, and little brother Dominic who goes to the Boston Red Sox this spring.

Now comes San Salvatore Di Maggio, an 18-year-old Monterey, Calif., fisherman who wrote Manager "Lefty" O'Doul he was a good player, that he had had plenty of experience with semi-pro outfits down Monterey way—and that he was a cousin of Joe, Vince and Dom.

"And, of course," said O'Doul, "when we found out he was a Di Maggio we were interested."

Like Joe, Vince and Dom when they came to the Seals, San Salvatore is a shortstop. The three brothers were converted into outfielders.

If San Salvatore "shows any ability," said O'Doul, he will be given a chance to follow in his cousins' footsteps. And the boy's record among the semi-pros, he added, seemed pretty good.

Eastern Figures

RYE, N. Y. (AP)—Jane Vaughn, attractive young defending champion from Philadelphia, won the senior women's title in the Eastern Figure Skating Championships Jan. 20.

She gave an exhilarating exhibition of free skating to overcome an advantage in the school figures attained by Charlotte Walther of New York.

Miss Walther also was runnerup last year.

Roberta Jenks of the Skating Club of Boston finished third. The judges did not designate a fourth place.

Hildegarde Balmain of New York carried off first place in the junior women's division with Nancy Follette of the Skrigsko of Boston runner up. Doris Gumprich of New York was third and Jenifer Coward of New York fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bruns of Bear Mountain, N. Y., won the senior pairs championship with Nettie Prantel and George Boltres of New York second and Dorothy Glazer and Stephen Panner of Boston third.

The junior apairs title went to Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Wilkinson of Buffalo with Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Polt of Rye, second and Sandy MacDonald and Harold Hartshorne of New York third.

Miss MacDonald and Hartshorne, national champions in skating dances, won both the waltz and 14-step competitions. In the former event Loretta M. Walsh and F. Ashton Parmenter of Boston were second and Mr. and Mrs. Bruns third. In the latter event Bobbie Betjman and Edward Burkson of New York were second and Miss Walsh and Parmenter third.

The judges also announced a recount had shown Dorothy Warren of Boston was second in the women's novice class and Mabel MacPherson of Atlantic City third. The event was won by Dorothy Goos of Rye.

Carnegie Tech Elevates Dr. Baker

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23 (AP)—Elevation of Dr. Eddie Baker from first assistant to the head coaching job at Carnegie Tech was coupled today with the announcement that no change is contemplated in the present plan of operating football and other athletics.

Baker, 30-year-old dentist, received a two-year contract, filling a vacancy caused by resignation of Bill Kern to become head coach at West Virginia University. Kern's action was prompted by Tech's dismal grid outlook following a 1939 record of five defeats to three wins.

Coming to Pitt from Nanticoke, Pa., Baker was graduated in 1931 and like Kern remained as assistant under Jock Sutherland. He accompanied Kern to Tech at the close of the 1936 season and served as first assistant and backfield coach the past three years.

President Robert E. Doherty's announcement of no change in athletic policy means the so-called Doherty plan of providing scholarships through funds contributed by alumni will be continued.

Kern's friends were critical of the system the past two seasons when lack of finances meant enlistment of only a few scholarship gridders for 1938 and none at all for 1939. A drive for funds now is under way with plans to bring 10 hand-picked players to Tech next fall.

Baker is faced with the task of molding a team out of an average Tech squad of 30 or 35 players for a 1940 schedule that includes four major opponents in Pitt, Notre Dame, Holy Cross and Duquesne.

Thirteen 1939 players, six of them regulars, graduate this spring, leaving 12 lettermen barring ineligibilities under Tech's strict scholastic requirements which cut into last year's squad.

The new mentor selected as his first assistant Joseph P. Skladany, another former Pitt player and an assistant coach at Pitt and Tech. He said that "we cannot assure constant winners but we hope to field teams that will play hard, clean, interesting football."

Toronto Maple Leafs at Boston Garden Tonight—So. California Star Coming

Fashion Plates of Hockey To Clash With Local Club

BULLETIN

Capt. Dit Clapper will not play in the game tonight and may be out for 10 days due to a broken thumb.

Toronto 5, Boston 0.
Boston 6, Toronto 2.
Boston 1, Toronto 1.
Boston 3, Toronto 2.
Boston 3, Toronto 2.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hockey players are pretty good stylists in clothing. And one team in particular, the Toronto Maple Leafs, stage something in the way of a fashion show on each appearance. Tonight the Leafs meet the Boston Bruins at the Garden, and around noon today Copley Square will be a fashion center as the Leafs parade in and out of the University Club.

Matter of fact, if the Leafs can outdo the Bruins in manner of dress they will have a form of victory, for in their working clothes and on the ice, the Toronto players have not fared so well against Boston. They opened the season with a flourish, trouncing the B's 5 to 0, but in the four games following they have picked up only one point by way of a tie.

Loss of Apps

Although they have not complained much publicly, the loss of Syl Apps, play-making center, has been a heavy blow to the Toronto cause. Even the play of Gordon Drillon, high-scoring right winger, has been retarded, through injury and the able assistance of Apps, and today he is tied in the individual scoring list by Milton Schmidt, rising young Bruin center.

Tonight the two might have a battle for supremacy in the scoring list along with the game itself. The Leafs are here without Apps and Nick Metz, and the locals will play without Roy Conacher and possibly Capt. Dit Clapper, the latter being handicapped by a broken thumb. Also on the question list of the Bruins is Woody Dumart.

Toronto Roster List

It is almost impossible to predict in advance the Toronto lineup. Having no farm club this season, the Maple Leafs carry a roster list of over 20 players, using different men on different nights. There are many young players in that roster list and, while they are gaining their experience more slowly than some youngsters on other clubs, they do serve to keep speed a dominating factor in the Toronto play.

This contest tonight is important to the locals as well as the visitors. The Leafs could win and draw up to within a point of the Bruins. Since Rangers are playing Amerks in New York and are likely to win, it is almost imperative that the locals win to stay in the running for first place. Should Boston win and Rangers lose, they will go into another first-place tie, but a reversal of such a result would give the New Yorkers a four-point margin.

Team to Watch

According to Manager Art Ross of the Bruins this Toronto team is the club to watch for this season. He visions the Bruins and Rangers engaging in a strenuous four-out-of-seven play-off and the Leafs emerging from other play-offs well equipped to handle the survivor. There is logic in the reasoning of Ross and some 14,000 or more are expected to be on hand to inspect the visitors.

* * *

Toronto will check Herbie Cain rather closely tonight. . . . The Leafs have not relished the four goal he scored against them in Toronto, Jan. 11. . . . Incidentally, Hago Harrington, Olympic's coach, when playing for the Bruins in the 1925-26 season, scored seven goals against the Leafs in Toronto, three of them being called back for offsides. . . . Those were the days of onside passing too.

Chicago, the team that has beaten Rangers three times this season, is preparing for the Thursday game with the Bruins by recalling Johnny Chad and Bob Carse. . . . They sent Jeff Desilets and Ab Demarco down to Providence to make room for the newcomers. . . . The main reason Rangers are in first place is because they have beaten Boston four times . . . The Bruins have lost only seven games this season and had they won a couple of those with Rangers they, instead of New York, would be leading the circuit.

Woodruff Is In Center Of Another Case

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—John Woodruff, lanky runner who was the center of the Amateur Athletic Union's famous "Pittsburgh case" last winter, found himself in the midst of a similar factional dispute today.

Last year, he was denied a travel permit to compete in New York because of a dispute between the Allegheny Mountain Association of the A. A. U. and Pittsburgh University authorities. The National A. A. U. ruled then that an athlete in good standing must be given a permit upon request.

Yesterday, Woodruff was one of four prominent athletes to whom the Metropolitan Association denied travel permits to compete in the Prout Memorial Games at Boston next Saturday. This action was taken over protests of the New England Association because "Met" officials wanted to keep the stars here for the district championships.

Woodruff was not particularly perturbed about the decision and said he would enter the 1,000-yard race against Gene Venzke, who previously had been refused a permit to run at Boston. The loudest protest came from Bill McGuire, coach of the 69th Regiment A. A., when permits were denied three of his stars, Charlie Beetham, Harold Cagle and Howard Borck. McGuire said he would appeal to Dan Ferris, National A. A. U. secretary, and if he failed to get the permits, he would disband the 69th team and register his stars in other districts.

Although they have competed for the local club a couple of years, Beetham still lives at Columbus, Ohio, Cagle in Oklahoma and Borck has a position in Chicago.

Fordham and Manhattan relay teams will be permitted to go to Boston because the Metropolitan Registration Committee held that they would compete in closed college races and as college teams would not be subject to A. A. U. restrictions.

Walters No. 4

NEW YORK (AP)—Bucky Walters, Cincinnati's transformed third baseman, is the fourth pitcher to win the "Player of the Year" award made annually by the New York Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association.

Herb Pennock, former Yankee soupthpaw ace, won it in 1933, Carl Hubbell in 1934 and Dizzy Dean the next year.

Canadian Squash

TORONTO (CP)—C. C. Radcliffe, chairman of the tournament committee for the Canadian squash racquets championships, to be held here Jan. 26 and 27, announced the entries of two prominent United States players.

Hunter Lott of Philadelphia, co-holder of the United States doubles championship, and Warren Delano of Boston, a semifinalist for the Atlantic Coast title, are in the field that will go after the championship vacated by Hubert Martin of Hamilton, Ont. Martin has retired from tournament competition.

Giants Sign Pair

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The signed contracts of Cliff Melton, left-handed pitcher, and Coach Travis Jackson were returned to the New York Giants offices yesterday.

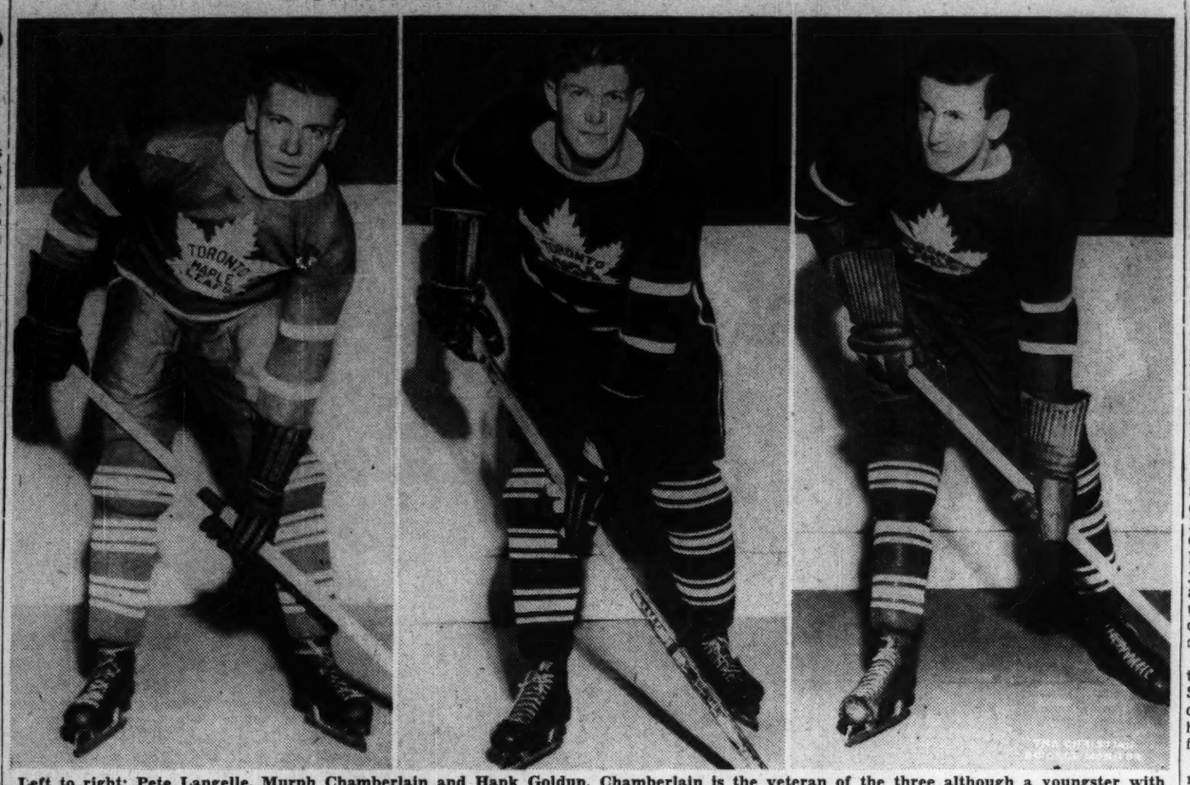
The Giants already have King Carl Hubbell's contract in the safe. It was signed by the "Meal Ticket" of the Giant pitching staff last October.

Melton last year won 12 and lost 15 games. Terms of the two contracts were not divulged.

Pirates Buy Harrell

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 23 (AP)—Purchase of picher Raymond Harrell, right-hander, from the Philadelphia Phillies, was announced yesterday by the Pittsburgh Pirates. The 180-pound hurler from Byers, Texas, won three, lost nine last year. He has been in the big league since 1933, playing for the St. Louis Cardinals and the Chicago Cubs before moving to Philadelphia.

Forwards to Watch With Visitors



Left to right: Pete Langelle, Murph Chamberlain and Hank Goldup. Chamberlain is the veteran of the three although a youngster with Langelle tasting major league hockey last season for the first time and Goldup is the rookie of the three

Dunbar of Toronto Leads

With one third of their Triple I League season having been completed, players from Toronto and Queen's are far out in front in the race for the individual scoring crown relinquished this year by McGill's Russ McConnell.

Heading the list is small Don Dunbar of Toronto, who is only five feet eight inches tall and weighs but 145 pounds but has managed to amass 17 points on eight goals and nine assists for an average of more than five points per game. If he continues this streak, Dunbar stands to break the record of 43 points which McConnell set up last year. And this year, it should be noted, the Canadian teams are playing only nine games to the 10 they played last season.

In second place is Mel Williamson of Queen's with 16 points on four goals and 10 assists. Williamson leads the league in number of assists. Three players, Muchy Macilquham and Jack Quigley of Toronto, and Bob Neilson of Queen's are tied for third with 12 points.

The high American scorer on the list is Dartmouth's Fred Maloon, who has five points on four goals and one assist. Dartmouth is the only American team in the seven-team circuit which has scored a victory.

Individual Scoring

	Games	Gls.	Assts	Pts
Dunbar, Toronto	3	8	9	17
M. Williamson, Queen's	3	4	10	16
MacIlquham, Toronto	3	8	4	12
Quigley, Toronto	3	5	7	12
R. Neilson, Queen's	3	7	5	12
Maynard, Toronto	3	4	7	11
N. Williamson, Queen's	3	8	2	10
Boddington, Toronto	3	2	5	7
Lane, Queen's	3	4	2	6
Perrin, McGill	2	2	3	5
Walker, McGill	2	2	3	5
Dickison, McGill	2	1	4	5
Maloon, Dartmouth	3	4	1	5

Penguin Club Skier Victor

MONT TREMBLANT, Que. (CP)—Pat Pare of the Penguin Club of Montreal defeated some of the leading women skiers of the United States recently in an international competition for the gold, silver and bronze Tremblant medals.

Miss Pare won the gold medal by completing a downhill race over a standard course in this Laurentian Mountain centre in 2m. 15s. She was more than two seconds ahead of 15-year-old Marilyn Shaw of Stowe, Vt., considered one of the brightest prospects for a berth on the United States women's Olympic ski team.

Marilyn's 13-year-old sister, Barbara, won a silver medal. She is another Olympic prospect. Other United States silver medal winners were Mrs. A. Scott and C. E. Dodge, Jr., of New York, and J. Locke of Philadelphia. Greta Fisk of Woodstock, Vt., won a bronze medal.

Busy Bee

NEW YORK (AP)—Clair Bee, coach of Long Island University's basketball team, has to do some tall travelling to do the scouting that wins games for his Blackbirds.

Bee recently rushed out of New York after his accounting class at Long Island U. and sped to Pittsburg, where he watched Duquesne's Dukes in action.

The next day he went on to East Lansing, Mich., to watch Michigan State perform. And while he watched them he kept one ear attuned to a telegraph ticker near by—to learn how his Blackbirds were coming out against Newark back home.

California Quintet Averages 6-4

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—In basketball, that game of giants, the University of California could put out just about the tallest team in the nation.

It would average 6 feet, 4¼ inches in height.

This theoretical arrangement would require shfiting one guard and one center to forward positions, but even at their present listed assignments California's quintet runs just under 6 feet 4.

Tallest man on the team is William Biggerstaff, 6 feet 6, a guard and one of the real stars of the varsity.

Recall Players

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks have recalled Johnny Chad and Bob Carse from the Rhode Island Reds.

In place of these two youngsters who have been playing a great game for the Reds the Hawks will send Diz Desilets and Ab Demarco.

Track Meet Canceled

HAMILTON, Ontario (CP)—Officers of the Ninety-first Athletic Association announced that their indoor track meet, which annually attracted a galaxy of international stars, will not be held this winter because the Armory here is unavailable.

Many entries from the United States had been received for this year's meet, the officers said.

Minor League Play-Off

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—President William (Cyclone) Taylor of the Pacific Coast Hockey League has been named a committee of one to ask the International League and American Association whether a play-off for the minor league championship between the International-American winner and the Pacific Coast winner could be arranged.

Oxford vs. Cambridge

LONDON Jan. 23 (AP)—Because of the danger of air raids in the London area, where they usually race, the crews of Oxford and Cambridge universities this year will meet at Henley-on-Thames, some 40 miles up-river. Instead of racing four miles, the crews will race over a 1½-mile course. The race will be held March 2.

Acrobat on Skis

Wide World

YOSEMITE, Calif.—Bill Janns, captain of the ski team of Stanford University, does a difficult turn for Co-ed Margaret Davies as he prepares for the Jeffers Trophy competition to be held at Sun Valley.

Sports Around the Hub

McCoy Approaching Small Fortune

When the recent action of Commissioner Landis against the Detroit Tigers and their minor league interests reaches the official stage on Jan. 29, Benny McCoy figures to simultaneously become a very prosperous young man. It has been known for several days that the infielder, as a free agent, would sell his services to some major league club for a handsome cash consideration. However, as the deadline approaches, it becomes increasingly apparent that young McCoy will far exceed early expectations and break all records for personal sale on the baseball market.

This story is of interest locally because there is a chance that McCoy will be signed by the Red Sox. Manager Joe Cronin believes the player faces a great future and no doubt has urged his superiors to go high in the bidding.

* * *

Hints of $25,000 offers have been heard from New York (the Giants) and Brooklyn, but now the Pittsburgh Pirates come forth with a $35,000 proposition. As Larry MacPhail of the Dodgers and Bill Terry of the Giants say they will top all other offers, it seems that young Benny is about to inherit a small fortune.

* * *

Rulings from Commissioner Landis have been profitable to quite a few players. In 1937 Tommy Henrich was taken from the Cleveland club and the outfielder promptly sold himself to the Yankees for a reported $20,000. Lee Handley, formerly of the Reds, signed with Pittsburgh for $15,000. Johnny Peacock received about $10,000 for joining the Red Sox, after being turned loose from Cincinnati.

* * *

Roy Conacher, who as a freshman led the National Hockey League in scoring goals last season, will take the next road tour with the Bruins and probably play in Detroit on Sunday. Manager Art Ross plans to hold scrimmages at Detroit, following Thursday night's game at Chicago, and these workouts should be just what young Roy needs to reach playing form.

* * *

Incidentally, local hockey fans were reserving a special "hand" for Milt Schmidt tonight, as the Bruins face Toronto Maple Leafs at the Garden. By sinking two goals against the Rangers at Madison Square Garden Sunday night, the center-ice star went into a tie with Gordon Drillon of the Leafs for the N. H. L. scoring lead. Off to a slow start, Milt has come fast during recent weeks.

* * *

Schmidt has rare stick-handling and sharp-shooting ability. If playing the old style game of hockey, when a man spent 10 minutes on the ice without relief, Milt would be as big a name in the N. H. L. as was Frank Boucher or Howie Morenz. Today, lines are changed so fast no individual is allowed to become a "big name."

* * *

The track fan wonders what the Metropolitan A. A. U. or any other amateur body could do if, against their wish, an athlete competed in an outside city. This business of restricting amateurs in any sport is ridiculous. After all, the runner or jumper is competing on his own time, and often at his own expense, so why shouldn't he go where he pleases.

* * *

In the opening round yesterday of the Massachusetts women's squash racquets championships at the Harvard Club, Mrs. Roger W. Coues of Cambridge defeated Harriet Dane of Newton Center, 9—15, 15—9, 10—15, 15—12, 15—3

Cubs Without Holdouts

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Owner Phil Wrigley denied yesterday he had any holdout problems with his Chicago Cubs.

"Some of the boys are asking for more money, but I've always encouraged discussions over salary problems," explained the Cub owner. "I wouldn't call them holdouts at all."

He said Dizzy Dean's contract returned again unsigned, accompanied by a letter from the pitcher.

"Dean didn't say how much he wanted, but said he thought he was worth more than we offered," Wrigley added, "and gave several reasons for his views. I don't know what I'll do about it yet, I haven't made up my mind."

Archery by Arc-Light

BOZEMAN, Mont. (AP)—Night archery is quite a pastime at Bozeman, not far from the plateaus of the Gallatin ranges where Crow Indians once roamed.

The flood-lighted range is the only one in the mountain section and has 50 members.

Tallest Cager?

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—The University of Arizona believes it has one of the tallest centers playing collegiate basketball. He is George Jordan, who towers 6ft. 8½in.

Prout Mile Field Complete With Zamperini's Entry

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the arrival of Lou Zamperini's signed entry blank today from distant Los Angeles, the one-mile field for the annual Prout Memorial Games was complete. Always a popular race with the fans, the names on the entry list suggest another mile thriller when most of the nation's leading athletes get together Saturday night at the Boston Garden.

Zamperini is the former University of Southern California star. Although the Prout field is packed with experience, and Lou is little known in this vicinity, reports from California indicate that he will not be long reaching the finish line.

A Close Fifth

In the New Orleans Sugar Bowl mile several weeks ago Zamperini came in fifth, behind Archie San Romani, Blaine Rideout, Glenn Cunningham and Chuck Fenske. But it is a fact that less than three yards separated these five men and most of the spectators—and perhaps the runners themselves—did not know who won until official announcement was made.

Among those who witnessed that Sugar Bowl race was Bart Sullivan, the Holy Cross track coach. Bart says that you "could have thrown a blanket over the five at the finish."

In the Prout field, the four runners who defeated Zamperini at New Orleans will be prominent, and the Californian, no doubt, would like nothing better than to reverse the Sugar Bowl result. An added starter Saturday night is Johnny Munski, of the University of Missouri.

Venzke Missing

Cunningham, who says that this will be his final season on the boards, will be seeking his sixth straight Prout triumph. Fenske, winner of the Princeton mile last June, has run enough this winter to be close to his peak, which, experts contend, will put him on the mile throne now occupied by Cunningham. Blaine Rideout is the present National A. A. U. 1,500 meter champion. Munski has had much experience on the boards and looms as a possible threat. It is regretted that Gene Venzke could not come to Boston for the Prout meet, but he probably will be a mile starter at the B. A. A. carnival next month. The Metropolitan A. A. U. blocked Gene's entry here Saturday.

Contrary to expectations, crack quartets from Fordham and Manhattan will join the interesting relay field here. Fordham will probably oppose Boston College and Rhode Island. At the recent Veterans of Foreign Wars meet, Joe Fay, Walter Cary, Ed Shine and Wesley Wallace wore Fordham's colors in the special two-mile relay.

According to the present schedule, there will be three one-mile relays for varsity teams, two junior varsity one-mile tests, a pair of freshman one-mile races, as well as preparatory school, midget high school and senior high school contests.

Bill Kenney, Prout meet manager, announced late yesterday that Leslie Pawson, veteran marathoner, had been invited to run in the two-mile special Saturday. Pawson's sensational running in the V. F. W. three-mile and the Y. M. C. A. two-mile events prompted Kenney to extend the invitation. Although Pawson had not answered early today, there is little likelihood that he will refuse. Leslie is not the type of competitor to pass up a chance to run against such headliners as Don Lash and Tommy Deckard.

Harlow Thinks Huddle Better Than Signals

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—Dick Harlow, Harvard's head football coach and veteran of many pigskin seasons, has seen both the signal-calling age and the huddle era and he decidedly favors the latter.

He scoffed at the idea that elimination of the huddle would speed up the game and permit more plays It required, he said, approximately the same time to call signals.

"There are several good reasons for continuing the huddle, prime among them the noise encountered at games," said Harlow, here for a couple of weeks.

"Frequently, when teams are lined up, players can't hear even a shout, especially the ends. Under the circumstances, I wouldn't consider it logical to risk a team's chances of winning by calling signals."

Complicated plays were cited by Harlow as another reason for the huddle.

"A player," he explained, "should be given a second or two to remember his assignments. He can't do it with consistent effectiveness in the brief interval following a called signal. The signal caller also needs a second or two to decide upon a play."

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Schedule Tonight

National League

Rangers vs. Americans at New York.
Toronto at Boston.

International-American League

Cleveland at Hershey.
Springfield at Philadelphia.

American Association

Omaha at Wichita.
(No games last night.)

Remember that time—

when the season's most-talked-of play was an early sell-out and top balcony seats were all you could get? You can often avoid last-minute disappointments by watching theater advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Depend on them for announcements of plays you want to see!

'Ladies and Gentlemen' Arrives—'Two for the Show' Due Tonight

Helen Hayes, Philip Merivale Starred in Comedy at Colonial

By L. A. Sloper

Helen Hayes was presumably the reason for producing "Ladies and Gentlemen," which opened last night at the Colonial Theater. Certainly she is the principal reason for seeing it. Remove her personal charm and the emotional lift of her acting, and there wouldn't be much left.

For the play is sheer hokum, and not particularly well made. There are a few good comedy lines in it, based on observation of character, but for the most part you must have a very unexacting sense of humor to find it amusing. For a good part of the way it is sheer farce.

This farcical element, much of it not in the best of taste, mixes badly with the romantic theme which is the central plot, making it a little more incredible than it would have been in any case.

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For it is only in a play of this sort that a middle-aged family man and a young secretary would seize the interlude of jury service to fall in love, would be on the point of leaving all for each other, would be saved from doing so by the arrival of a birthday cake from the man's wife and children, and—final touch—by this sacrifice would win the last vote needed for a verdict of acquittal in a murder case.

It is not surprising that the authors tried to conceal this feeble story under a load of horseplay.

This is not the first time the plot has served adapters, nor will it, probably, be the last. Mrs. Fiske some years ago appeared in a piece built along much the same lines. The character she played was quite as unscrupulous in her methods of winning jury votes as is the Terry Scott of Miss Hayes. Is it only distance that makes it seem that the play was funnier than this one?

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If the present playwrights are inept in their comedy, they are even weaker in their sentimental moments. Seldom have more improbable love scenes been exhibited in the theater in my presence.

Miss Hayes and some of her associates have served the authors better than they deserved. Miss Hayes herself almost makes Terry a person you can believe in; but you cannot forget that it is the actress and that trick of hers of acting with the throat that is holding your attention. Mr. Merivale, cast to type as a well-meaning, awkward, honest sort of fellow, gives her capable support.

Of the rest of the cast, certain members have evidently been able to resist the atmosphere of broad farce that dominates the general scenes. Notable among them is Mr. Keith, who by dignity and restraint wins sympathy for an unsympathetic character. Others are Mr. Conlan, Mr. Wolfson, Mr. Roberts, Miss Varden, and Miss Gilchrist. Presumably Mr. MacArthur's direction must be blamed for the exaggerations of other members of the cast.

'Ladies and Gentlemen'

COLONIAL THEATER—For two weeks beginning Jan. 22, 1940, Gilbert Miller presents Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale in "Ladies and Gentlemen," a comedy by Charles MacArthur and Ben Hecht, from a drama by L. Bush-Fekete, staged by Mr. MacArthur, assisted by Lewis Allen, settings by Boris Aronson. The cast:

A Bailiff	Harry Antrim
Purdey	Frank Conlan
Van Duren	James Seeley
Pettijohn	George Watts
Herz	Martin Wolfson
Deputy Sheriff	William Lynn
Patullo	Pat Harrington
Butterworth	Joseph Sweeney
Ward	Roy Roberts
Reynolds	Robert Keith
Courtroom Matron	Edna West
Mrs. Bradford	Evelyn Varden
Mrs. Moore	Jaqueline Paige
Miss Scott	Helen Hayes
Mrs. Rudd	Connie Gilchrist
Campbell	Philip Merivale
Hutchinson	Donald Mackenzie
George	Bruce Covert

Deems Taylor Confers With His Radio Colleagues

Preparations are discussed for the "Musical Americana" broadcast which begins Thursday, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8 to 8:30. Left to right are Raymond Paige, who conducts the Westinghouse Radio Orchestra and "swing" choir; Kenneth L. Watt, producer and director; Milton J. Cross, announcer, and Mr. Taylor, who will be master of ceremonies.

New Revue For Debut At Shubert

With Helen Hayes and "Ladies and Gentlemen" installed at the Colonial, first nighters of the town can turn their attention this evening to "Two for the Show," making its debut at the Shubert. This new musical revue has been produced by Gertrude Macy and Stanley Gilkey as a successor to "One for the Money," their revue of last season which ran for 15 weeks in New York. The production has been prepared under the general direction of John Murray Anderson, with Robert Alton in charge of the dances and Joshua Logan staging the sketches. Nancy Hamilton has written the sketches, and music is by Morgan Lewis. Settings and costumes have been prepared by Raoul Pène du Bois.

The cast includes seven members of the previous company and nine newcomers. The entertainers are Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Betty Hutton, Brenda Forbes, Keenan Wynn, Robert Smith, Nadine Gae, Eunice Healy, Tommy Wonder, Alfred Drake, Frances Comstock, William Archibald, Richard Smart, Kathryn Kimber, Willard Cary, and Tina McDonnell. Curtain rises at 8:30.

Three matinees are scheduled for this week: Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The show is scheduled to open in New York on Thursday of next week.

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Huston Play Feb. 19

"A Passenger to Bali," according to the New York Times, may be expected in Boston for a fortnight beginning Feb. 19. The play, it seems, is to open in New Haven on Feb. 8, and there is report of a week in Philadelphia—though that does not appear to be definite yet, before the company arrives here. All this, of course, is preliminary to a Broadway opening.

Walter Huston heads a cast which includes Colin Keith-Johnston, William Harrigan, Cecil Humphreys, and Victor Beecroft. The play was written by Ellis St. Joseph, and the production is being directed by Mr. Huston's son, John.

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Freedley Show Next Season

"Young Man With a Horn," which has been mentioned as a possibility for Boston, now is said to have been postponed by Vinton Freedley's office until next season. Burgess Meredith is expected to head the cast.

The play is a dramatization of a novel by Dorothy Baker based on the career of Bix Beiderbecke, swing trumpeter. Charles MacArthur and E. A. Blatt have been working on the script. One of the difficulties in the way of a production this season has been the choice of a leading lady.

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"The Beaux' Stratagem"

A bulletin from New York mentions the likelihood of a Boston engagement in the spring for a revival of "The Beaux' Stratagem" in a production by Gilbert Miller. Brian Aherne and his wife, Joan Fontaine, are expected in New York from Hollywood on Jan. 29 to confer with Cornelia Otis Skinner and Mr. Miller on plans for the production, in which Miss Skinner and Mr. Aherne will be starred and Miss Fontaine featured. Donald Oenslager will design the settings, and James Reynolds will prepare the costumes. Rehearsals are expected to start early in March under Mr. Miller's direction.

Besides Boston, cities which are likely to see the play in the spring are Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Chicago—all in a tour preliminary to the New York opening.

In the meantime, Miss Skinner is scheduled for a week's engagement at the Wilbur, beginning on Feb. 19, with three of her monodramas: "Edna His Wife" on Monday, Wednesday afternoon and evening, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings; "The Loves of Charles II" on Tuesday night; and "The Empress Eugenie" on Saturday afternoon.

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Jane Wyatt in Cast

In New York, Jane Wyatt is reported in the cast of Clifford Odets' "Night Music," which the Group Theater is bringing to the Wilbur on Feb. 5 for an engagement preliminary to its appearance in New York.

Harold Wolff

Richard Burgin

Assistant conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who will direct the concerts of tonight in the Metropolitan Theater, Providence, and of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening in Symphony Hall, Boston.

'Musical Americana' Radiocasts to Start

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The opening broadcast of the new "Musical Americana" series is the main mid-week radio event. With the largest orchestra regularly on the air, a chorus of 24 voices, soloists chosen from leading American conservatories, and Deems Taylor as master of ceremonies and musical commentator, the new program is to be devoted to strictly American music of all kinds. It will originate in Pittsburgh and will be heard on Thursdays at 8 p. m. through the NBC Blue Network and short wave stations.

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Tonight

The story of Squanto, the friendly Indian who had crossed the Atlantic several times before

Behind the Microphone

he greeted the Pilgrims in English when he met them in the New World, will be dramatized tonight in the "Cavalcade of America" period. Squanto—for whom the peninsula of Squantum in Boston Harbor is named—will be portrayed by Sam Jaffe, stage and screen character actor. Dr. Frank Monaghan of Yale University, who is historical consultant for this series, suggested the career of Squanto as a subject for one broadcast. He will give an introductory description of the era to be pictured. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Originating in Boston, the "Meet Mr. Weeks" program will introduce Francis Henry Taylor, newly-elected Director of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, as guest speaker. The subject chosen for consideration this time by Edward A. Weeks, Editor of the Atlantic Monthly, is "Forgeries, Literary and Otherwise." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

The "New England Talks It Over" period will be devoted to a discussion of the question "Should the Dies Committee Be Continued?" Sponsored by the Ford Hall Forum, this broadcast follows the procedure of the Forum itself and devotes part of the period to questions and answers. Members of the studio audience in Boston—and listeners who care to phone—are invited to submit pertinent queries. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

The "Americans at Work" program will deal with citrus growing. The work of growers in Florida, Texas, and California—producing oranges, lemons, limes and grapefruit—will be dramatized. CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

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Wednesday

Ethel Barrymore and the complete cast of the play, "Farm of Three Echoes," in which she has been appearing, will be heard in "Star Theater." CBS-WEEI, 9.

Helen Mack will play opposite Charles Boyer in "The Aristocrat"—a dramatization of a story by Gordon Arthur Smith—in "Hollywood Playhouse." NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Heard at a new time this week, the "Listeners' Theater" of the Yale University Drama Department will present "Twenty to One," an original radio drama by Donald Vining, a student of playwriting in the classes of Walter Prichard Eaton. Colonial-WAAB, 9:30.

For music lovers there will be the broadcast by the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Fabien Sevitzky. The program will include "Fiesta," by Anis Fuleihan; "Tre Danze et Finale" by Clausetti, and Mr. Sevitzky's own transcription for orchestra of the "Giant" Fugue by J. S. Bach. CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

A list of prominent speakers to be heard in support of the National Council of Air Youth of America, will be headed by Winthrop Rockefeller, Chairman of the Council. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

It is expected that Malcolm MacDonald, Great Britain's Secretary for the Colonies, will be heard when he speaks in London on "The Colonies and the War." MBS-WAAB, 4:15.

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Thursday

The premiere of the new program, "Musical Americana," is the main radio event on Thursday. The program is said to be aimed at pleasing all American musical tastes, from popular to classical. Deems Taylor will be master of ceremonies and Raymond Paige will conduct a 100-piece orchestra. There will also be a mixed "swing" choir of 24 voices. Soloists will be selected each week from the principal music schools of the country. The first program will include numbers by Rudolph Friml, Raymond Scott, Edward MacDowell, Sigmund Romberg, G. Henry Gilbert, and Jerome Kern. In addition to being heard on a coast-to-coast network, the broadcast will be sent to a world-wide audience through the short wave stations WBOS at Boston and WPIT at Pittsburgh. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

A concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Wagner, originating in Jordan Hall, will be another feature Thursday. Harold Morris, American pianist and composer, will be soloist, playing Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto No. 5, Op 73, in E Flat. Colonial-WAAB, 9:15.

A radio preview of the film, "Little Old New York," with Alice Faye, Richard Greene, and Brenda Joyce will be offered in the "Good News of 1940" broadcast. NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

"Should the President's National Defense Program Be Adopted?" is the subject to be discussed during "America's Town Meeting of the Air." Speakers will include Maj. George Fielding Eliot, military expert and author; Representative Melvin J. Maas, member of the House Naval Affairs Committee Oswald Garrison Villard, editor and author and William T. Stone, Vice-President of the Foreign Policy Association. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

At Symphony Hall

Currently on view at Symphony Hall are photographs by Hermann C. Lythgoe. A professional chemists, Mr. Lythgoe has made photography his avocation. From this exhibition we conclude that his camera has been a constant companion on trips to Europe, and that he has found some handsome material in the by-ways of big cities. Sometimes he focusses the camera close range upon some interesting detail, such as the rudder of a ship; sometimes he catches a good atmospheric shot such as "Misty Morning" and "The Blizzard." There are some handsome prints of the old Italian hill town of Perugia.

In interesting juxtaposition are hung photographs of sand dunes at Wingaershaek Beach, Gloucester, and a view of the Swiss Alps. One at close view, the other at a distance, they both have the same pattern. Other subjects of interest are Gaspé, English Foxhounds, and "In Old Nuremburg."

'Gone With Wind' Plans

On Thursday "Gone With the Wind" will begin a sixth week at the Orpheum, where it will remain for an indefinite engagement. At the State, the film will continue on the screen through Thursday and Friday of this week. On Saturday a new double bill will arrive at the State, with "The Housekeeper's Daughter" (Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou) and "Music in My Heart" (Tony Martin and Rita Hayworth) as the featured films.

'Key Largo' and Muni To Begin Tour, Feb. 26

With Paul Muni scheduled to report in Hollywood on June 1, the Playwrights' Company is announcing that Maxwell Anderson's play, "Key Largo," in which Mr. Muni is starred, will terminate its New York engagements on Saturday, Feb. 24. On the following Monday, Feb. 26, Mr. Muni and the company will begin a 14-week tour which will include a fortnight in Philadelphia, a week each in Washington, Pittsburgh, Detroit, St. Louis and three weeks in Chicago. Briefer pauses will be made at Des Moines, Omaha, and Kansas City before proceeding to a fortnight in San Francisco and a final two weeks at the Biltmore Theater in Los Angeles, where the tour will terminate on Saturday, June 1, five miles from the Warner Studios in Hollywood.

Straw Hat Shakespeare

The Straw Hat Theater will give its production of "Twelfth Night" at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. The cast will include Ellis Dierdorff, Earle Vaughan, Virginia Whitcomb, Zenas Sears, Susan Barnes, Anthony Dente, Arthur Kenney, Kilbourn Child, Lester Davis, Harry Novack, Marie Mulgrew, and Robert Warfield.

Sabu to Visit U. S.

Sabu, the star of "Elephant Boy" and "Drums," will come to America early in February for a personal appearance tour in connection with the release of his latest picture, Alexander Korda's "The Thief of Bagdad." After completing his tour, he will go to Hollywood. The film, recently completed at the Denham Studios, also stars Conrad Veidt and June Duprez and introduces John Justin.

Mr. Gammell at the Guild

By Dorothy Adlow

Paintings and portrait drawings by R. H. Ives Gammell are on view at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, through Jan. 27.

This is an interesting and perplexing exhibition, for in some respects it departs signally from the routine outlook of Guild members; in other ways it shows how deeply Mr. Gammell is enmeshed in the tenets of style advocated by the more conservative members.

It is in subject matter that he shows independence. He embarks upon themes of great magnitude, and he executes them with utmost conscientiousness. The customary themes of Guild pictures are personal portraits, objectively painted household interiors, flowers and fruits and ornamental still-life, landscapes, and marines. There is as a rule a prevailing serenity.

Mr. Gammell has uttered his cry of revolt, but with a quality of restraint and gentility which is acceptable. He shows subjects which have the breadth and implication of Picasso's "Guernica;" they have the mood, the irony, the cynicism. He burns with zeal to point out the futility of the last war. There are no mock heroics; on the contrary, he points a moral in "Testimonial, 1918," which emphasizes the waste and sordidness and wretchedness. He uses symbols to enforce the idea, but in general he is satisfied to paint people and facts with a patience and precision which a devoted pupil of William Paxton would be bound to cultivate.

Mr. Gammell paints all subjects with an eye to grace, with a will to symmetry. There's an underlying harmony in the pattern, an organization of figures as though they were performing in a pageant or ballet. Their arms are upthrust, their heads thrown back, their eyes rolled upward. As on a stage, some epical scene is enacted, such for example as "A Song of Lamentation (Psalm 102)." The performers are correctly costumed; their headdresses, their tunics, their jewels are carefully described. The artist dwells upon every detail which will add to the historical correctness, and make the picture read more clearly. We use the word "read" intentionally, for he does stress the literary character of the idea. Pictorially he employs a technique which is anything but dramatic, and which does not help to enforce and vitalize the powerful ideas he aims to express.

The Paxton tradition moves towards the pacific and uncritical, the impassive and objective. Mr. Gammell seems accordingly to have undertaken a herculean task in painting such dramatic themes in an undramatic pictorial style. Even the color fails to heighten the emotional key. Once again the Guild tradition has failed the younger generation by blindfolding it to modern color, to the vigor and expressiveness of the palettes of painters like Van Gogh, Seurat, Matisse, and Picasso. What a wealth of inspiration lies in the colors of these rebels. One need not follow their other traits of style in order to benefit from this attribute.

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Philip Von Saltza

Oils and water colors by Philip Von Saltza are to be on display through Feb. 3 at the Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway, in a Massachusetts Art Project Exhibition.

Mr. Von Saltza has been painting for comparatively few years but it is obvious from his pictures that he has done a great deal of thinking on the subject, for his work has the basic elements in design, composition, rhythm which are apprehended by artists only after years of experience. He seems most at home with water color, which he treats in a manner that is not customary among New Englanders. He applies free washes of pigment to indicate local tones. Then he reinforces the forms with strong delineations of pen drawing. It is really more the manner of pen and wash. It proves very effective indeed in the hands of an artist who has the medium under control, and it is possible to achieve a luminosity and vitality, exceptional in aquarelle. The pen line carries on the fluid quality of the wash, thus enhancing it.

Mr. Von Saltza's home is in Maine and he has derived a number of charming subjects from domestic scenes. He has none of the artificiality of the studio artist with stock subjects, for he paints the members of the household, gathered around the hearth, gardening, out for a swim. He portrays graphically the chores of rustic life. He does not lay too much emphasis upon literal fact, but he does convey the atmosphere of a scene in which natives are busily burning weeds, fishing, cutting ice, chopping wood. The freedom and naturalism of his method, the spontaneity of his execution make his pictures pleasant to behold.

In oils Mr. Von Saltza is striving for a similar freedom, but the medium demands certain restraints. There must be a substitute for the translucency and the aqueous character of pigment. The oils are quieter and more formal. The artist tries to achieve force through color applied in a thoughtful manner. The Von Saltza exhibition is a very fine one, for it introduces the full scope of talent of a notable New Englander.

Concerts to Come

The engagement of the Roth Quartet and Mme. Avis Charbonnel, pianist, for the first concert of the Chamber Music Concert Series at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, has aroused so much interest in adult as well as student circles that Wheeler Beckett, program director and commentator, has decided to make no distinction between student and adult admission rates, proceeds from which benefit the Boston Symphony Orchestra Inc. Youth Concerts. The program for tomorrow's concert follows: Haydn, String Quartet in D Major, Op. 76, No. 5; Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, Theme and Variations from String Quartet in E minor; Schumann, Piano Quintet in E Flat, Op. 44.

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Conservatory Orchestra

The third concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra will be given tomorrow evening in Jordan Hall. Wallace Goodrich, Director of the Conservatory, will conduct, and Cleora Wood, soprano, of the faculty, will be the soloist. The public is invited, and tickets are available on application at the Conservatory. The program: Mendelssohn, Overture, "The Hebrides (Fingal's Cave)"; Mozart, Aria from "The Marriage of Figaro"; Goldmark, three movements from the Symphony, "A Country Wedding"; Debussy, "Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune"; Charpentier, "Sur les cimes," from "Impressions d'Italie"; Charpentier, Aria from "Louise"; Strauss, Entr'acte from "Intermezzo"; DeFalla, "Danse Espagnole."

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Women's City Club

Three Concerts will be given by Mme. Olga Averino, soprano, and Nin-Culmell, pianist, at the Women's City Club the evenings of March 13, April 18, and May 2, under auspices of the Women's City Club.

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Isabel French

George Milrood will play the violin obbligatos and George Reeves, English pianist, will accompany Isabel French, soprano, at her only Boston concert this season at Jordan Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 1.

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Mildred Jenkins

On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 4, in Jordan Hall, Mildred Jenkins, soprano, will present a song recital.

Pre-Columbian Show Held

Owing to the interest shown in the exhibition of Pre-Columbian Art arranged by the Peabody and Fogg Museums, it has been decided to extend the closing date of the exhibition to March 2.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinees Feb. 12 and 22.

"Hilarious witty dialogue rich humor" — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:45. Cl. 6-9156
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:45

"BROADWAY'S TOPNOTCH BEST" —John Mason Brown, Post
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
By MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of Broadway
Evenings, 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating a notably well-staged show." —Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7689. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

'HE MARRIED HIS WIFE'
JOEL McCREA • NANCY KELLY
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1.10 ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

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"GONE WITH THE WIND"
AT ORPHEUM: 2 SHOWS DAILY. Morning and Mat. continuous Eves. and Sunday—All Seats Reserved.
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SUNDAYS—Both Theatres, 1 and 6. All Seats Reserved.

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Loretta Young—David Niven
"ETERNALLY YOURS"
Edward Ellis—William Gargan
"THREE SONS"
Wednesday—"MY MAN GODFREY" and "THE LADY VANISHES"

NEW YORK CITY

Bette DAVIS Errol FLYNN
in THE PRIVATE LIVES OF ELIZABETH AND ESSEX
IN TECHNICOLOR
Beginning Friday, GRETA GARBO in NINOTCHKA
PLAZA 58th St. bet. PARK & MADISON

Courtesy Section of Fine Arts

'The Arrival of Paul Revere at Lexington, April, 19, 1775'

Mural by A. Lassell Ripley of Lexington for the Lexington, Mass., Post Office

Commerce and Finance

Rayon Production, Consumption Make New All-Time High Record

Business and Industry

Frank Warns Dealers Must Aid Investors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Jerome Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in a letter cautioned the Board of Governors of the recently created National Association of Security Dealers to bear in mind its mandate from Congress to promote the "protection and welfare of investors."

The association was formed pursuant to the Maloney Act amending the Securities Exchange Act to provide for an organization of security dealers and investment bankers to regulate the over-the-counter securities markets from within.

Champions Cause

In his letter to B. Howell Griswold, Chairman of the association, at the initial meeting of the board, Mr. Frank hailed the formation of the association as a significant milestone in the relationship between business and government.

"This meeting," said Mr. Frank, "marks the transformation of an idea long cherished both by security dealers and the SEC into an effective modus operandi for the entire over-the-counter segment of the securities business. It marks the transition from disorganization to organization."

Declaring that the enrollment to date of 2,700 dealers cannot be called a small beginning, Mr. Frank urged the board that it should, nevertheless, keep in mind that it is "the beginning rather than the completion of a program."

"Little imagination is necessary," he said, "to envisage the potentialities of this organization, both for the benefit of the trade and for investors.

"In many ways the National Association of Securities Dealers differs from the ordinary trade associations. The ordinary trade association has as its primary objective the protection of an industry as a whole and of the various members of that industry from unfair and unethical practices within that industry.

"It must not be forgotten that the association has been given an unusual weapon for compelling enrollment. It has the power to discriminate against those who will not enroll. Congress would never have granted this extraordinary power simply to enable over-the-counter dealers to create a strong trade association for their own self-interest. It granted this power because it was believed to be in the public interest—the interest of investors and potential investors. The SEC cannot forget that fact. Your association should never forget it.

Association to Take Over

"I think we can all agree that the business and the investing public would be better off today if your association or one with similar powers could have gotten under way about five years ago.

"As I have told Congress, the SEC has agreed to try to 'spell you over' this period by undertaking itself many areas of regulatory activity which should eventually be assumed by a body such as yours. But this period should not be too protracted. Within the next year or two, your organization should be sufficiently perfected to permit you to take over many of these areas just as the organized exchanges have done.

"In closing, let me say that the door of the SEC is always open to the officers and members of your association for the discussion of any common problem."

Mr. Griswold, in opening the meeting, emphasized his appreciation of the association's responsibilities by warning against too nasty action in the interest of fairness to every one concerned.

"Your rules of fair practice," he said, "will attain their greatest success through a process of education of your members as to what your rules of fair practice are and the necessity for effectuating them."

Scrap Consumption Up Sharply in '39

NEW YORK (AP)—The Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., estimated domestic consumption of iron and steel scrap in 1939 at 35,006,000 tons compared with 21,528,000 in 1938 and the record of 38,006,272 in 1937.

Exports of scrap have declined sharply due to lack of vessel space. The institute reported export of 272,656 tons in November, compared with 336,775 in October and 273,403 in November, 1938.

Copper and Zinc Prices Are Reduced in New York

NEW YORK (AP)—Prices of two basic industrial metals dropped Monday, as copper became available at 12 cents a pound, and zinc was cut to 5.50 cents a pound.

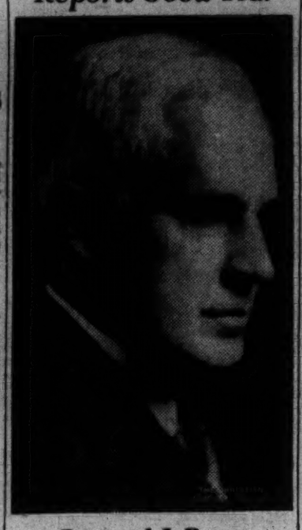
The copper price structure had been gradually crumbling since last week, as leading sellers chafed under slow consumer demand.

The new zinc price was the lowest since the 5 cent price set September 2, just before the outbreak of the European war. The reduction today was ¼ cent a pound.

The new level for copper, quoted by both customs smelters and producers, was a reduction of ¼ cent a pound from the 12¼ cent level at which metal had been available since late last week from a few selling sources. However, some of the major producers had quoted 12½ cents.

Twelve-cent copper was last available in early October of last year, when the price was boosted from 12 to 12½ cents.

Reports Good Year



Bertrand J. Perry

President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

CCC Says Farmers Must Pay Loans Or Surrender '38 Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced that farmers having 1938 wheat under Government loans must pay their obligations or surrender the grain when the loans expire March 31.

The corporation said there are approximately 3,500,000 bushels of such wheat stored in Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

On the basis of current prices, officials said, it would be profitable for the farmer to redeem the loan wheat and sell it. The amount advanced by the Government on this grain and the storage and interest charges in most cases total less than current wheat prices.

Loans on all 1939 wheat mature April 30. The corporation said it does not now contemplate extending these loans beyond that date, except possibly in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Approximately 23,000,000 bushels of farm-stored wheat in those states could be carried under loans through summer months without risk of loss from insect infestation.

The corporation also announced that producers would be given an opportunity to extend loans on rye stored on farms where such loans had been made in 1939 on approximately the same basis as the wheat loans. Officials said approximately 1,400,000 bushels of rye are stored under loans.

Living Costs Have Drop in December

NEW YORK (AP)—A decline in the cost of foods and rents during December left the average American worker a little extra cash in his budget, the National Industrial Conference Board, a private statistical organization, said.

Total living costs that month were .6 of 1 per cent less than a year earlier. They were 15 per cent less than December, 1929, but 19 per cent higher than the low point of 1933.

Food prices were 1.4 per cent below November and 2.2 per cent under a year earlier. Rentals dropped .1 of 1 per cent from November but were .5 of 1 per cent higher than December, 1938.

U. S. Lead Output Rises in December

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of lead in the United States in December declined to 45,615 tons, from 48,467 in November, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

In December, 1938, production was 34,683 tons. Stocks on hand at the end of December were 58,777 tons, against 58,061 in November, and 115,902 in December, 1938. Domestic shipments last month were 44,881, compared with 64,365 in December and 33,908 in December of the previous year.

Mass. Mutual 1939 Report Reveals Gains

The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. in its annual report shows an increase in assets in 1939 of $40,893,530 to $688,640,431 and a rise in insurance in force of $31,812,106 to a total of $1,963,572,243. The company's total receipts during the year amounted to $119,939,187 compared with disbursements of $80,904,843.

Mr. Bertrand J. Perry, president, in his remarks to stockholders, called attention to the "simplified and humanized" report designed to aid the 376,000 shareholders in visualizing the social and economic contributions the company is making.

Total benefit payments last year amounted to $48,036,985 of which $30,736,733 went to living policyholders in dividends, matured endowments, surrender values and disability and annuity payments, while $17,300,253 was paid out in death claims.

Interest Decreasing

There were 512,937 policies in force at the year-end. In addition, there were in force 11,285 contracts under which $3,611,037 is being paid annually and 27,329 contracts under which annual income of over $14,780,000 will be paid in the future.

The actual interest rate earned by the company's investments was 4.6 per cent and, after deducting investment expense, this provided a net return of 3.54 per cent. Discussing the investment outlook, Mr. Perry said:

"The problem of investing money has become an increasingly difficult one. The financial policy of our Government has been to keep the rate of interest as low as possible. This has enabled many commercial enterprises and other institutions to call in the bonds they had issued in the past, and re-issue them at much lower interest rates. In 1939 no less than $28,770,000 of the bonds included in our investments were called for re-issue. Such replacement of corporation bonds has been a material factor in reducing the rate of interest earned by the Company during the past few years."

Holds Rail Bonds

Commenting on the railroads, Mr. Perry stated:

"The railroad industry is a fundamental and necessary business of the country. Two-thirds of all consumable and durable goods are transported by means of railroads, and the national income comes almost entirely from the production of such goods. The group of railroad securities held by the Company is one of the best. Four out of every five dollars of our bonds are first mortgage bonds 'right on the rails.'"

Stressing the increasing burden of taxes on the life insurance business, the report showed that 1940 tax payments of the Company totalled $2,388,154.

Indicating that policyholders more and more are realizing that the real purpose of life insurance is to replace income with income rather than to create a lump sum of money which may be subsequently lost through unfortunate investment or other means, the report shows that during 1939 $13,624,522 of policy proceeds was left with the Company to be paid out to the beneficiaries on an income or installment basis.

Canada's Domestic Exports Up Sharply

OTTAWA (AP)—Heavy shipments of wheat accounted for about half of the increase of $32,135,585 in Canada's domestic exports in December compared to November, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Total exports were $101,023,250 compared with $68,887,665 in the corresponding month of 1938.

Wheat exports were $26,041,163, an increase of $16,993,565 over a year ago, while exports of wheat flour, meats, newsprint and nickel made up a major portion of the remainder of the increase.

Total domestic exports, exclusive of gold, during 1939, amounted to $900,927,832 compared with $837,583,917 in 1938.

Educator Declares Commodity Speculative Manias at an End

CHICAGO (AP)—Deane W. Malott, Chancellor of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, told grain dealers that "commodity speculative manias of a previous day have gone and in their place is a new order of control and stability."

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Association of Grain Commission Merchants, the former professor of business at Harvard University said this new order promised little likelihood of return of the agricultural crazes of the past century. Speculation, he said, was conducted under rigid rules of conduct, by commodity exchanges themselves, and there was also superimposed a rigid Government control.

Dr. Malott told of a study he made which indicated speculative activity was not forcing out of line prices of products sold on futures markets as compared with other commodities. It also showed prices paid farmers followed in extent and duration of movement the market prices of each product and that there was no statistical evidence that futures markets were affecting prices farmers received.

"It has thus been indicated that raw materials going to market by private negotiation, through auction markets and through the great central exchanges with their complex futures markets, still follow a consistent pattern of price trends, month by month, with little divergence except from explainable supply and demand causes for the specific commodity. This fact suggests that regardless of the methods of marketing, the pricing mechanisms are developed in each case accurately and speedily to record the equilibrium between supply and demand."

Dr. Malott outlined the history of "agricultural crazes" which he said included "tulip speculation" that swept Europe in 1630 and the merino sheep, mulberry tree, Berkshire hog, broomcorn and other "crazes" in this country in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Digest of Investment Laws

NEW YORK—A digest of laws affecting investments in state and municipal bonds by savings banks and trust funds in New Jersey has been prepared in pamphlet form for distribution by B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc.

Gold as Base for Currency Now Seen Commercial Anachronism

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Current revival of gold talk, including the recent suggestion by the chairman of the board of the largest bank in the United States that we turn the clock back again to the free circulation of gold coin, has hardly received the attention it merits. It seems the only sensible solution—or the least absurd—to the whole absurdity of the present gold situation.

And it gives a jumping off place for a radical discussion of how modern industrial society came by this extraordinary and enigmatical paradox of a credit system built upon a commodity that scarcely anyone uses or would use if it were available.

Economists say gold became the standard because it has a fundamental and unique appeal to human instincts.

A Commercial Anachronism

History doesn't confirm that. Rather, it says, the noble metals become money for hard, practical, commercial reasons. And those reasons have been for centuries obsolete. That which "embodies the wisdom of the ages" turns out, on candid examination, to be a commercial anachronism.

There was a time in European history when gold and silver were not only the best, but the only possible means of exchange.

At that time interurban and interstate commerce was precarious, liable to frequent interruptions by war and banditry. The giving of credit or the use of paper money was too risky. Every transaction had to be a barter of one commodity for another. The currency, therefore, had to be something of intrinsic value—a commodity recognized in its own right as worth owning, something carrying in itself a universal acceptability.

This universal acceptability of gold and silver was, as economists have never tired of pointing out, due to their utility as the material of fine artifacts. They contributed directly to the satisfaction of a common need in human nature, the need for social approbation. They became symbols of the personal efficiency of the medieval go-getter. Shiny gold trinkets and shiny silver vessels had the place, in the glittering pageantry of medieval society, which is occupied by shiny motor cars in industry society. Gold and silver had eye appeal and appeal to pride of ownership.

Scarcity—Its Unique Advantage

But these qualities alone would not have exclusively recommended the noble metals for coinage. Other fine goods, such as cloths, armor, spices and carvings had them also. And such other commodities as wheat, meat, iron, salt, and wool had just as universal acceptability as gold and silver. In fact, since everybody had to eat and be clothed, but not everybody could afford gold and silver, the precious metals had no such universal acceptability as the above-named commercial staples—as they do not today.

But they did have certain qualities which made them uniquely acceptable as means of exchange.

First, they could easily be cut up into small pieces and stamped with a superscription indicating fineness, and roughly weight. Second, they had high portability. Third, they had supreme hoardability. They were good things hard to get, but most important, easy to keep.

Over against these advantages, the noble metals had one unique disadvantage—against which medieval society struggled all its life as manfully as has modern society. They were uniquely scarce.

All commodities are scarce in the sense that they cost effort to produce them. But the scarcity of gold and silver was and still is different from the scarcity of other commodities. It cannot be remedied by the simple application of a certain amount of labor. Their cost of production—particularly gold—is a gamble. They came to market only by accident because they were found only by accident.

"Golden" Premise Unsound

In medieval England, for instance, all gold and silver had to be imported. The Crusades brought in a good deal and some came from Spain. But when accident cut these sources, nothing could be done about making good the wear and tear of English coins, except successive revaluations upward of their bullion content.

From medieval times down to today, this inelasticity of supply of the circulating medium has been an acute problem.

The whole credit system which developed with the Reformation and the Renaissance consisted of promises to deliver precious metals, or promises to deliver other promises of precious metals. It became a network of a superstructure of hypotheses—that delivery could be made in a pinch, of these uniquely scarce commodities. And, in a pinch, it never could.

So the smarter people became, the better they knew this painful fact, until the whole credit system became a set of devices to keep people satisfied—or kidded—that if they asked for their money they could get it. The original disadvantage of such unique scarcity multiplied itself into periodically more acute social embarrassment as credit developed, because the very foundation hypothesis was unsound.

In other words, the credit system was always ramshackle because the foundation was ramshackle. The conclusions were unsafe because the premise—that gold could be produced at the demand rate—was unsound. An economy which was always producing a surplus of everything else was trying to do business in golden promises.

Gold Not Back of Currency

It now appears that we have a surplus of gold. On the surface it would seem the nearly $18,000,000,000 of gold now held by the United States Treasury proves that the past is gone and the situation is reversed.

This is a mirage, for several reasons. Practically speaking, everybody knows that it is, or they would go out and buy stocks on the strength of this gold pile.

It's a mirage first because this gold is no longer really "back of" the currency. It's a legal crime to own gold. Gold certificates are irredeemable and all other currencies too. The tangible connection between credit and the gold has been snapped off and the public gold hoard can't legally be seen, heard or smelled.

Second and more important, the inhibitions gold once meant are still, in halfway fashion, with us. Protection of the gold standard against fiat money was the original argument for budget-balancing. Even the present Administration at Washington hasn't quite the courage to go ahead and print legal tenders until everybody has a job, because lacking a true standard of value nobody would know what the money was worth. Or to put it another way, there wouldn't be any way to keep the game up except to keep prices forever advancing until a sea of trouble engulfed the whole thing. A credit system redeemable in nothing would have an even phonier foundation than the one we inherited from the days of barcn and trade route.

Auto Sales Show Good Gain in 1939

DETROIT (AP)—Basing its figures on a survey of vehicle registrations, R. L. Polk & Company estimated the total of new passenger automobile sales in 1939 at 2,655,833 units. New passenger car registrations in 1938 were 1,891,021.

Truck sales for 1939 were placed at 487,288 units, compared with 365,349 in 1938.

Rayon Output, Sales in 1939 Hit New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1939 the production and consumption of rayon yarn in the United States established a new all-time high record, according to the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Total rayon production last year amounted to 384,200,000 pounds, or 12 per cent greater than the 341,900,000 pounds produced in the previous record year of 1937.

Filament yarn production accounted for 331,200,000 pounds of the 1939 total, which was a gain of 29 per cent compared with 1938 and 3 per cent above the previous record year of 1937.

The 1939 production of staple fiber, totaling 53,000,000 pounds, was 77 per cent greater than the previous record year in 1938 and 162 per cent greater than the 1937 output.

Domestic consumption of rayon amounted to 462,375,000 pounds in 1939, also a new all-time record, which compares with a total of 327,120,000 pounds consumed in 1938, an increase of 41 per cent.

Filament yarn consumed in 1939 totaled 362,375,000 pounds, which was 32 per cent greater than the 1938 consumption, whereas staple fiber consumption jumped to a total of 100,000,000 pounds last year, an increase of 88 per cent compared with 1938. The latter total includes 47,000,000 pounds of imported fiber.

Commenting upon world conditions in the rayon industry, the Organon states, "It is estimated that in 1939 the United States produced approximately 29 per cent of the world's rayon filament yarn and about 5 per cent of the world's staple fiber output.

"In accounting for this large share of the world's filament yarn output, the United States retained its place as the world's leading rayon yarn producing country, its production exceeding that of Japan, its nearest competitor, by nearly 45 per cent.

"Although showing a large increase over 1938, the 1939 United States rayon staple fiber production amounted to only 5 per cent of the world total."

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Japan Expands—Reports indicate that Japan is planning extensive agricultural and industrial development in Hainan Island and Japanese experts are making a comprehensive economic survey of the region. Hainan Island, about the size of Formosa, lies off the coast of French Indo-China. The possibilities in connection with the production of rubber, cotton and rice in the island appear to be of especial interest to the Japanese but it is also known to possess considerable mineral wealth.

Japanese Wheat—Japan's wheat harvest during 1939 established a new all-time record. The total wheat crop for Japan proper amounted to 62,019,000 bushels, an increase of 16,000,000 bushels or 35 per cent compared with 1938. Harvests of barley and naked barley also substantially exceeded preliminary forecasts.

Japanese Trade—Upward of 5,000 different foreign items which come in competition with Japanese goods in foreign markets are now on display in the principal cities of Japan. These exhibits enable local manufacturers and exporters to appraise their principal trade rivals, the most popular types of merchandise, new commodities and the extent to which domestic products should be improved to meet foreign competition.

Japanese Chemicals—Japanese Government authorities have decided to place the domestic chemical industry under strict production control. Measures are being planned for the distribution of chemical products, including cement, caustic soda, dyestuffs and chemical oils. Up to this time Japan's chemical industry has been the only major industry in the country not subject to State control. The prevailing shortage of coal, electric power and raw materials from abroad has seriously disturbed production.

New Chinese Coins—Tinplate obtained from old kerosene cans is being used for the manufacture of coins in Kwangsi Province, South China. A recent report from Wuchow said that the deficiency of yuan and subsidiary coins is being met in part by the production of two-cent pieces from this source. The words "two cents" are impressed on the tinplate in such a way as to make these improvised coins legal tender. Brass is being employed in the making of five-cent pieces.

Chinese Cotton—The cotton industry in China, now largely under the control of Japanese interests, is facing numerous obstacles. Foremost among these is the prevailing shortage of cotton locally. Unusually severe floods reduced North China's cotton crop this year, a situation which was aggravated by the shipment to Japan of large quantities of local fiber.

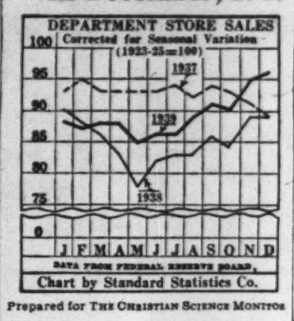
West China Industry—A significant development in connection with the war situation in China has been the removal of factories from the Yangtsze Valley region to West China, especially into Szechwan Province. There are now 85 mechanical and metal-working plants in the Chungking area, compared with 25 prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Providing an adequate supply of skilled labor has been a difficult problem. This has been solved partly by the importation into Szechwan of hundreds of skilled laborers from the Yangtze Valley.

Shanghai Business—Shanghai business interests do not anticipate any important stimulation of China's foreign trade in the event that the lower Yangtze is opened to international navigation in the near future. Their assumption is based on the following reasons: (1) In order to be of real economic importance Yangtze navigation must be opened to river ports beyond Nanking. (2) With Central China operating after the beginning of the year exclusively on a military yen-script currency basis, the buying power of the population will be restricted. (3) Unless special monopolies and control over all lucrative trade at all distribution points in the Japanese-occupied Yangtze region are liquidated and various levies and impositions on non-Japanese trades abolished, opening the lower Yangtze to international navigation offers no new advantages.

Exhibition at Singapore—A permanent sample exhibition which is designed to further the sale of local industrial products in the Straits Settlement and neighboring countries is to be established at Singapore. European as well as native products of Netherlands India will be exhibited. An official of the Department of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands Indies will leave for Singapore shortly to organize the exhibition.

Manchurian Soy Beans—The outlook for Manchuria's soy bean industry is far from promising. It seems to be accepted among local dealers that the German market is lost as commercial shipments via the Siberian railroad do not appear feasible. It is estimated that Manchurian exports of soy beans to China and Europe during the 1939-40 crop year will not exceed 500,000 metric tons, or less than half the exports to those countries during the 1938-39 season. The new crop is estimated at about 4,000,000 metric tons.

Retail Sales High In December, 1939



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Department store sales (corrected for normal seasonal variation) reached their high for 1939 in December. As may be noted on the chart, 1939 sales made a favoraole comparison with a year earlier, except in the first two months.

Canadian Mining Rises 6 P. C. In 1939 to New High

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canadian mining hit a new high in 1939, when the output reached a value of $470,179,000, an increase of 6 per cent over 1938 and 3 per cent over the previous high record of $457,359,092 established in 1937, the Mines Department announced.

New output records were established for antimony, gold, copper, zinc, nickel, cadmium, crude petroleum, natural gas, gypsum, sulphur and lime.

Several gold mines reached the production stage and the gold productive field was widened. Iron ore was produced on a commercial scale for the first time in 16 years.

Metals as a group were valued at $339,534,000, an increase of 5 per cent over 1938. Fuels, including coal, crude petroleum and natural gas, totalled $70,757,000, representing an increase of 9 per cent. Non-metallics, other than fuels, aggregated $24,427,000 compared with $20,066,123, and structural materials reached a value of $35,461,000, a gain of 5 per cent over 1938.

Gold production amounted to 5,045,766 fine ounces valued at $181,274,189 compared with 4,725,117 fine ounces valued at $166,205,990 in 1938, establishing new records in both quantity and value.

Cotton Spinning 100.7 P. C. Capacity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during December at 100.7 per cent of capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 101.3 per cent during November last, and 82.3 per cent during December a year ago.

Spinning spindles in place Dec. 31 totaled 24,943,302, of which 22,777,936 were active at some time during the month, compared with 24,973,218 and 22,774,170 for November last, and 25,994,676 and 22,432,648 for December a year ago.

Active spindle hours for December totaled 8,039,846,028 or an average of 322 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,803,076,810 and 353 for November last, and 7,184,750,000 and 277 for December a year ago.

Dow Chemical Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Dow Chemical Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the six months ended November 30 of $3,445,110, or $3.19 a share on 1,031,988 common shares, compared with $1,428,372, or $1.35 a share on 945,000 a share on 945,000 common shares, in the like 1938 period.

Billion Dollar Banks in N. Y. Number Five

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Eight banks with deposits exceeding $1,000,000,000 each appeared today on the annual roll call of leading institutions in the United States compiled by "The American Banker."

The First National Bank of Chicago was among the three additions for 1939 to the $1,000,000,000 group, based on year-end figures.

Topping the list was the Chase National Bank of New York, with deposits of $2,803,700,000, an increase of $569,400,000 above 1938.

No. 2 on the list was the National City Bank of New York, with $2,331,200,000, a gain of $495,900,000.

The 104-year-old banking daily described these two money mammoths as "the largest nongovernmental banking institutions in the world, exceeding by a large margin Britain's 'big five' in volume of deposits."

Shift of money to New York from war-scared Europe was rated a major factor in the expansion of deposits.

Noted in the survey were:

(1) Deposits in all domestic banks at the end of 1939 totaled $69,500,000,000, an increase of about $30,000,000,000 since 1933 and $11,000,000,000 above the figure for 1929. The 1939 increase was nearly $8,000,000,000 over 1938.

(2) The largest 100 banks held $32,194,200,000, close to half the total for the nation's 15,000 banks.

(3) The largest 10 held $14,822,300,000 against $7,618,800,000 in 1933 and $9,151,300,000 in 1929.

The imposing figures indicated deposits had grown relatively faster in the larger banks in recent years.

Deposits of the largest 20 compared as follows (with 000,000s omitted):

	1939	1938
Chase National, New York	$2,803	$2,234
National City, New York	2,331	1,835
Guaranty Trust, New York	2,088	1,619
Bank of America, San Francisco	1,428	1,427
Continental Illinois, Chicago	1,324	1,257
Bankers Trust, New York	1,125	912
Central Hanover, New York	1,106	939
First National, Chicago	1,053	935
Manufacturers Trust, N. Y.	762	655
First National, Boston	743	662
Chemical Bank & Trust, N. Y.	737	567
Irving Trust, New York	695	593
First National, New York	628	530
J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.	619	521
Bank of Manhattan, N. Y.	609	522
Security-First Nat'l, Los Angeles	580	566
Philadelphia Nat'l	564	434
National Bank of Detroit	462	391
New York Trust Co.	419	367
Northern Trust, Chicago	369	319

Six Co-Operative Banks Join FHLB In New England During Past Year

The seventh annual meeting of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston was held Jan. 20 in Boston, with some 500 representatives from member institutions in the six New England states.

Included in the total membership are some 152 co-operative banks and Federal savings and loan associations.

Bernard J. Rothwell, chairman of the Bank's board, presided at the meeting and discussed the bank statistically.

During the year 1939, six co-operative banks and building and loan associations were added to the membership. Since its formation in 1932 the Boston bank has advanced to members more than $25,000,000. The approximate assets of all members as of Dec. 30, amount to $677,009,000. Approximately 63 per cent of this amount represents the assets of member co-operative banks and Federal savings and loan associations.

Bringing out the objectives of the bank, Walter H. Neaves, president, said in his annual report, "We believe that one great unsolved problem which confronts us is that of providing funds for the man who can pay $25 to $30 a month for a home. It cannot be soived unless the entire industry goes to work. The bank proposes to adopt a helpful attitude on the question and asks for co-operation and suggestions."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

Southlands are Calling
Enjoy a southern vacation this winter. Many delightful southern hotels and resorts, as well as transportation lines, are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Previous day's sales 437,950
1940 volume to date 12,453,040
1939 volume to date 15,615,000

Stock Market Is Undecided; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Tumbling commodity prices put a chill on an early stock market rally today and selective gains in aviations, steels and specialties running to a point or so were reduced or turned into losses at the close.

The list, mixed at the start, soon did better and advances were slightly in the majority until the final hour. Dealings were unusually light, even when quotations gave ground at the last. Transfers were around 500,000 shares.

Business news was colorless generally and forenoon buying was attributed mainly to speculative nibbling on the theory slack offerings in the past several sessions might indicate the bottom was not far away.

Better share performers included Douglas Aircraft, American Airlines, Bendix, Canada Dry, Sears Roebuck, Johns-Manville, Southern Pacific, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit and U. S. Gypsum. Loft got within reaching distance of a new 1939-40 peak.

Backward were U. S. Steel, U. S. Rubber, J. I. Case, Union Carbide, American Telephone and Texas Corporation.

Bond Market Uneven

The bond market was thrown into confusion today by a sharp break in obligations of Portland General Electric Co. and other utility units operating in the Pacific northwest.

Toward the final hour the Portland company's 4½s were around 4 points lower on sales exceeding $150,000, face value. The plunge found immediate repercussion in the curb exchange where three issues of Puget Sound Power & Light were off 3 to nearly 5 points; Pacific Power & Light 5s were down around 4 and United Power & Light 6½s were on the minus side for more than 6. There was no immediate explanation in brokerage quarters for the drop in these and other utility bonds, continuing a movement under way since last week in some of them.

The balance of the market reflected uncertainty of direction pricewise.

Weeks Gold Imports Total $57,860,333

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that gold imports in the week ended Jan. 17 totaled $57,860,333, compared with $67,168,787 in the preceding week and $57,668,620 two weeks earlier.

Principal shipments included $34,134,491 from Canada, $6,964,306 from Norway, $3,204,425 from the Netherlands, $1,127,272 from Italy, $5,461,817 from Japan, and $4,177,357 from South Africa.

Part of the imported gold was deposited in the earmarked accounts of foreign governments and central banks in the Federal Reserve system, causing the total of such deposits to increase $11,770,076 to $1,151,081,000.

Silver imports in the week amounted to $1,145,177, about the usual amount, and included $439,843 from Mexico, $321,589 from Bolivia, and $192,434 from Canada.

Exports totaled $15,124 of gold and $330,667 of silver.

Telephone's Plant Expansion Larger

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for an $85,000,000 construction program in the first three months of this year were made public by American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The rate of outlay, 20 per cent greater than in the corresponding 1939 quarter and 10 per cent more than in the like 1938 period, would, if continued, exceed any year's total since 1931, when $391,000,000 was spent in construction.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Mannattan Shirt	25c	Mar.	1	Feb. 9
Extra				
Georgia Hm In Co	15c	S Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Resumed				
Swan-Finch Oil	20c	Feb.	15	Feb. 1
U S Pipeway	30c	Jan.	31	Jan. 29
Reduced				
N Wrld Life In Co	30c	A Mar.	1	Feb. 13
Accumulated				
Ca Cement pf	$1.25	Mar.	20	Feb. 29
Minn Val Canning Co 7% pf	$1.75	Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Increased				
Cosms Im Ml, Ltd	30c	Feb.	15	Jan. 31
Morris Plan Co of Rhode Island	$1.75	Feb.	1	Jan. 19
Regular				
Aloe (A S) Co	50c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 22
Asso Investmnt Co	50c	Q Ma.	30	Mar. 15
Asso Investment Co 5% pfd	$1.25	Q Mar.	30	Mar. 15
Bourne Mills	20c	Feb.	1	Jan. 11
Buckeye Pps Ln Co	$1	Mar.	15	Feb. 23
Calif Pacific Title Trst Co 7% pf	$7½c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 22
Central Eureka Mining Co (new)	6c	Feb.	15	Jan. 31
Continental Life In Co	$1.60	A Jan.	15	Jan. 12
Continental Amer Life Ins Co	37½c	Q Jan.	25	Jan. 17
Distil Crp-Seagrams, Ltd 5% pf	$1.25	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 15
Estrn Oregon L & P Co7%non-cum pf	$7	A Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Estrn Orgn L&P Co	$1	A Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Empire & Bay St Tele Co 4% guarntd	$1	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 19
Ft Worth Un Stk Yds	37½c	Feb.	1	Jan. 27
Florida Pow Crp 7% pfd "A"	$1.75	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Florida Pow Corp 7% pf	$7½c	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Georgia Hm Ins Co	50c	S Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Globe & Rutgers F Ins 2d pf	$2.50	S Mar.	1	Feb. 24
Globe & Rutgers F Ins Co 4% 1st pf	$2	S Mar.	1	Feb. 24
Guelph Carpt & Wrstd Spinning Mills Ltd 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Hawaiian Com & Sug Co, Ltd	50c	Q Feb.	15	Feb. 5
Life Savers	40c	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 1
Managed Invst Inc	5c	Q Feb.	15	Feb. 1
Nassau City Tr Co	$1	S Feb.	1	Jan. 20
New Bedfd Rayn Mills "A"	$1.25	Jan.	27	Jan. 16
Owens-Ill Glass	50c	Feb.	15	Jan. 20
Phillips Pet	50c	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 2
Princeton Water Co	$1	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Securitr-1st Nt Bk	65c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 22
Whitaker Paper	$1	Apr.	1	Mar. 16
Whitaker Pap pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 16

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jan 22
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jan 12
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¾g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— 1/8
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	6	21¾	21	21	Jan 16
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 22
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	6	52⅜	51½	51½	— ½
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ 1/8
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	3	1	⅞	⅞	Jan 22
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 22
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	9½	9¼	9½	— ½
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	3	14	13¾	13¾	Jan 22
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	14	19	18⅜	18¾	
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅝
200½	151½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	7	173	172½	173	+ ¾
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (1½)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 10
15¼	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	6	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	16	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ 1/8
71	54½	Allied St pf ($5)	3	63¾	63¾	63¾	Jan 22
48¾	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	7	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
183	124¾	Alpha Cem (1)	3	143¾	143¾	143¾	Jan 22
3⅜3	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	+1½
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	54	54	54	
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	3	20	20	20	
47	16¾	Am Airlines	18	46⅜	45	46	+1⅜
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	6	5½	6	Jan 20
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	39⅛	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅝
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	115⅜	115	115	— ½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jan 18
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	5	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	+ ⅞
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	43	43	43	Jan 22
23½	13½	Am Ch & C(.40e)	3	21	21	21	+ ½
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
133	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	133	133	133	Jan 18
8¾	5	Am Colortype	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	11	11	11	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 19
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 9
3⅜	1⅞	Am & For Pow	5	2	2	2	Jan 20
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	21¼	21	21⅛	— 1/8
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	3	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ 1/8
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— 1/8
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	18	32½	31½	32½	+ ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	13	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— 1/8
13¾	2⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Jan 22
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	4	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅝
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 20
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	27½	27½	27½	
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— 1/8
42	26½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	+ 1/8
		Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+1
30⅜	13	Am Locomo'tive	3	19½	19¼	19¼	Jan 20
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	5	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	—1
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	14	14	14	Jan 22
5½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 20
40½	22⅝	Am Metal (½e)	6	23⅛	23	23	Jan 20
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan 22
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	32	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
58⅞	32	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	5	60	59¾	60	+ ¼
49	28	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	5	50	49⅝	50	+ ½
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	24	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ 1/8
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	9	15¼	15	15⅛	+ 1/8
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	64½	64½	64½	— ½
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	— 1/8
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	2	10	9½	9½	Jan 22
63	35½	Am Sm&R (½e)	12	46¾	46⅜	46¾	+ ½
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	5	145½	145⅓	145⅛	Jan 22
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	69	69	69	+ ¼
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	12	27	26½	27	+ ¾
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— 1/8
18¼	9	Am Stove (¼e)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jan 17
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	6	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	Jan 20
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jan 18
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	8	171¼	170⅝	170⅞	+ ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	87¾	87¼	87¾	+ ¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	3	88⅜	88	88⅜	+ ⅝
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	+1¼
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	17	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	— 1/8
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	96	95	95	Jan 22
15¼	3⅜	Am Woolen	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
64¾	28⅜	Am Wool pf(3k)	6	47	46¾	46¾	Jan 22
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	5	6⅛	6	6	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	33	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	Jan 19
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20½	20½	20½	— 1/8
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 4
4	1½	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 5
37	21	Arc D-M (1.10g)	2	32½	32½	32½	Jan 22
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Jan 20
83¼	38⅝	Armour Ill	22	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— 1/8
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	5	38⅝	38½	38½	+ ½
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10	10	10	
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 22
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77½	76½	76½	Jan 17
81	41	As DG 2pf(93¾k)	1	73	73	73	—1¼
38	30	Associates I (2)	1	38	38	38	Jan 20
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	21	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	Jan 22
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	2	19	19	19	— ¼
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	Jan 9
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	15¼	15	15	Jan 19
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	3	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ 1/8
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Jan 22
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	8	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49⅜	49	49⅜	Jan 19
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	65	65	65	
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 15
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	2	2	2	— 1/8
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 4
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	17	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ 1/8
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	18	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ 1/8
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	11	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ 1/8
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	4	13⅛	13	13	
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	7¾	7½	7½	— ½
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall (.15e)	1	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ¾
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Jan 10
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	125	125	125	Jan 16
9⅝	7¼	Beld-He (.72½g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅜	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	51	28⅞	28	28¾	+ ¾
22½	17⅜	Ben Ind (1.85g)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	Jan 20
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37½	37½	37½	+1⅛
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	51	71½	70¼	71¼	+ ¾
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	1	18	18	18	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	117⅛	116⅜	117	
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (½g)	6	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
24½	14	Black&Deck (1)	2	19⅞	19¾	19¾	Jan 19
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— 1/8
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— 1/8
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	2	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	1	23	23	23	
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	7	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	14	22	21¾	21¾	— 1/8
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	11	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ 1/8
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	5	2⅛	2	2	Jan 17
34¾	19½	Bower R B (3)	2	32	32	32	Jan 22
7¾	5½	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— 1/8
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— 1/8
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	9	19½	19⅛	19½	
41	31	Driggs&Stra (3)	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	3	53	53¾	53¾	+1
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	9	15	15	15	+ 1/8
13¾	1	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ 1/8
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	58	16	15⅜	15¾	+ 1/8
56⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	18	54½	53½	54½	+2¼
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	18	53	52½	52⅝	+1⅛
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	4	23	22¾	22¾	— 1/8
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	35	35	35	Jan 16
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
13⅛	7	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	8	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	5	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ 1/8
6¼		Budd Wheel	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¾
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29	29	29	Jan 22
20⅜	11½	Burling Mil (1a)	4	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
6⅞	3½	Burr Ad M (.40)	6	12	11⅞	12	+ 1/8
7¾		Bush Terminal	3	3½	3½	3½	+ 1/8
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	7	6⅞	7	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)r	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ 1/8
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	11½	11½	11½	+ 1/8
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	14½	14	14	Jan 19
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	3	24	24	24	+ ¼
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 16
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jan 22
17¾	9¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	5	13⅜	13½	13⅝	+ 1/8
20⅝	12	Can Dry (½g)	54	18¼	17¾	18¼	+1¼
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ 1/8
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	3	40¼	40	40¼	Jan 16
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 22
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
4	2⅜	Car&Gen (.025e)	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 22
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	3	70⅞	70	70	—1
64½	38½	Catepil Tract(2)	12	51⅝	51	51½	+ 1/8
30¼	13⅝	Celanese (½g)	16	27⅛	26⅝	26¾	
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	1	10	10	10	+ 1/8
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	18	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ		4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
14¾	3½	Cent Viol St(¼g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jan 15
6⅞	3½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	— ⅜
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ 1/8
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	4	20	19¼	19¼	Jan 17
30	17	Cham P&F(1.10g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
21½	6⅜	Checker Cab	3	16	16	16	Jan 22

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	13	40½	39⅝	40	+ ½
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Jan 18
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 19
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅝	⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 22
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	+ ¼
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan 22
1⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	20	¼	¼	¼	
1⅝	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	18	⅝	½	½	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	1	33⅜	33¾	33¾	Jan 19
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¾
	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	5	¼	¼	¼	
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 19
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	9	9	Jan 9
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
13½	4⅝	Childs Co	3	5	5	5	Jan 22
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (5g)	53	82¾	81¾	82¼	+ ¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	5	13½	13½	13½	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 18
34½	15	Clark Eq (2½g)	1	28	28	28	
39	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jan 22
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	12	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅜
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	8	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	118½	118½	118½	Jan 22
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jan 18
18	11½	Colgate-P (½)	94	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	2	104	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	8	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	+ ⅞
24¾	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	18	18	18	Jan 19
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ 1/8
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	2	23½	23¼	23¼	
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	44	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ 1/8
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	— ⅝
15⅜	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 20
30½	15½	Col P pf (2¾)	3	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	Jan 19
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	89½	89½	89½	Jan 15
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	6	47	46¾	47	+ ¼
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¾)	1	106	106	106	Jan 19
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	7	52⅞	52½	52⅝	— 1/8
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4½)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Jan 22
16	8⅝	Comi Solvents	33	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	68	68	68	— ½
32⅛	25⅝	Com Edis (1.80)	43	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
8⅝	⅝	Comi Natl	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅜
30⅝	19	Con-N-Nam (1a)	2	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ½
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	13	25⅞	25¼	25⅜	— ⅜
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (⅜e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 22
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	31

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Buying Silver Under '34 Act Held Fruitless

NEW YORK (AP)—The bullion-dealing firm of Handy & Harman pictured the United States Government in a fruitless treadmill effort to attain the objective of the 1934 Silver Purchase Act.

The Act directed the Treasury to buy silver until its holdings amounted to one-fourth of the nation's monetary metal stocks or until the quotation for the metal in the open market reached $1.29 an ounce, the price fixed by law for valuation of silver in money use.

A tremendous gold inflow from foreign countries, mainly Europe, nullified silver acquisitions in the Treasury's attempts to reach the gold-silver ratio specified in the Act.

Handy & Harman in an annual review of the market, figured the government was 291,000,000 ounces farther from the goal than when the Act was passed in June, 1934 despite purchase of 2,200,000,000 ounces in the past five and a half years.

The firm commented the figures again proclaimed "the futility of attempting to meet the requirements of the Silver Purchase Act."

Treasury purchases for 1939 were estimated at 341,400,000 ounces, including 60,000,000 from domestic ores. Total Treasury holdings at the end of 1939 were placed at 2,930,000,000 ounces, including coin in circulation.

World production of newly-mined silver was put at 266,000,000 ounces, the same as in 1938. U. S. output was recorded as 57,000,000 ounces against 58,800,000 in 1938. The decline was offset by larger output in Canada, South America and elsewhere. Mexico, leading producer, had 81,000,000 ounces against 84,000,000 in 1938.

Supplies in the world market from Chinese stores, however, were figured to have dropped to 60,000,000 ounces from 234,300,000 in 1938. Spanish sales fell to 10,000,000 from 40,000,000. The Indian Government, on the other hand, sold 65,000,000 contrasted with only 2,300,000 in 1938, the firm estimated.

Prices Are Lower In Wheat Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—After a steady to easier start the wheat market weakened today under liquidation pressure and at times lost as much as 1½ cents a bushel.

Some stop-loss selling entered the market as May fell below the dollar mark, occasional support was attributed to shorts, but buying interest generally was light.

May contracts fell to 99¼, down 1½ cents, and July to 96¾, down 1¼ cents.

Wheat closed 1-1⅜ lower, May 99⅜-½, July 96⅞-¾; corn 1-1⅛ down, May and July 57⅛; oats ⅜-⅝ down.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.00½	1.00⅝	.99¼	.99⅜	1.00⅝
July	.97¾	.98	.96¾	.96⅛	.97⅛
Sept.	.97⅛	.97⅛	.96⅛	.96⅛	.97⅛
	Corn				
May	.58¼	.58¾	.57⅛	.57⅛	.58⅜
July	.53¼	.53⅜	.57⅛	.57⅛	.58⅜
Sept.	.58¾	.58¾	.57⅝	.57⅞	.58⅞
	Oats				
May	.39½	.39½	.38¾	.39¼	.38¾
July	.34½	.34½	.34⅜	.34¼	.34⅜
Sept.	.32⅝	.32⅝	.32	.32⅛	.32½
	Rye				
May	.69¾	.70	.69	.69	.70⅛
July	.69⅜	.69¾	.68¾	.68⅝	.69⅜
Sept.	.70	.70	.68¾	.68¾	.70

First Boston Corp. Net

The First Boston Corporation, which underwrites and trades in securities, reported that net income during 1939 was $1,166,658, or $2.33 a share, compared with $1,086,327, or $2.17 a share in 1938.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	2¾s '43-41 Mch	104.12	104.12	104.12
8	3½s '43-45	109.30	109.30	109.30
4	3½s '44-46	110.10	110.10	110.10
4	4s '44-54	114.27	114.22	114.22
3	2¾s '47-45	109.5	109.5	109.5
3	2¾s '51-48	108.12	108.12	108.12
1	2s '50-48	103.9	103.9	103.9
2	2s '52-49	105.22	105.20	105.22
1	2½s '53-49 reg	105.17	105.17	105.17
5	2½s '53-50	105.25	105.25	105.25
11	2½s '54-51	107.23	107.19	107.19
1	2½s '53-51	102.5	102.5	102.5
1	2½s '56-53	107.22	107.22	107.22
10	2½s '59-56	106.21	106.21	106.21
9	2½s '65-60	106.16	106.10	106.15

Home Owners Loan

5	2½s '44-42	104.19	104.19	104.19
1	3s '52-44	108.1	108.1	108.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	109	109	109
5	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	60	58	60
2	Alleghany cv 5s '44	77	77	77
5	Alleghany cv 5s '49	68¾	68¾	68¾
3	Alleghany 5s '50 st	42	41¾	42
8	Allegh Val 4s '42	106⅛	106	106
10	Allied Stre 4½s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
4	Allied Stre 4½s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
6	Allis Chalm 2cv 4s '52	110½	110½	110½
18	Am & For P5s 2030	62½	61½	61¾
3	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103	103	103
35	Am T&T 3½s '43	108¾	108	21-32 108 21-32
12	Am T&T 3¼s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
19	Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Am W W & E 6s '75	108	108	108
12	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106¾	106⅛	106¾
3	Arm Del 4s '55	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
18	AT&SF 4s '95	105⅛	105	105⅛
4	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	86¼	86⅛	86⅛
1	AT&SF 4s 1960-55	92	92	92
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅝	102½	102½
3	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	95	95	95
4	A C Line cll 4s '52	66½	66¼	66¼
1	A C Line 5s '45	74	74	74
3	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40	40	40
1	AT&SF 4s 1909-55	92	122	122
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	103¾	102½	102½
1	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	95	95	95
4	A C Line cll 4s '52	66½	66¼	66¼
1	A C Line 5s '45	74	74	74
3	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40	40	40
4	Atl Refin 3s '53	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
1	AtlBAtlo cv4¼s'39	43½	43½	43½
1	Bald Locо 5s '60 st	101	101	101
13	B&O rfg 4s '95	27	26¾	26¾
9	B&O rfg 4s '95 ct	27	26⅝	26⅝
7	B&O 1st 5s '48	68¾	67¾	67¾
1	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
1	B&O PitL 4½s '50	25½	25½	25½
8	B&O 5s '96 F	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
8	B&O 5s '96 F ct	25¾	25½	25¾
15	B&O 5s 2000 D	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
15	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1	B&O cv 4½s '60	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
10	B&O 1st 4s '48	66⅝	66	66⅛
1	B&OPLE&WV 4s '41 ct	56	55⅝	56
1	B&O SW 5s '90 ct	43	42	43
1	Bang & Aroo 4s '41	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	99½	99½	99½
6	Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	133½	133¾	133½
3	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105½	105½	105½
21	Beth Stl 3¼s '52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
45	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
45	Boston & Me 5s '67	45	44	44¾
14	Bost & Me 4¾s '61	44¾	43½	43¾
13	Boston & Me 5s '53	45	44	45
3	Bkly City 5s '41	74	74	74
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109¾	109⅛	109⅛
70	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	87	86	86⅝
55	Bkly M Tr 4½s '66 ct	86	85½	85⅝
5	Bkly Qn Co&Sb cn 5s '41	44¾	44¼	44¾
1	Bkly Qn Co&Sn 5s '41 ct	44¼	44¼	44¼
78	Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	90¼	89⅝	90
15	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	88	87½	88
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112¾	112¼	112¼
6	Bkly U Gas 5s '52	84	83¾	83¾
3	Bkly U Gas 4½s '57 B	106¼	106⅛	105⅝
2	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	37	37	37
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
10	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	104	103	103⅝
5	Can Nat 4½s '54	105	105	104½
11	Can Nat 5s '69 July	104½	104⅛	104½
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	103	103	103
3	Can Nat Ry 4¼s '51	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
20	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101	101	101
9	Can Pac 5s '44	107⅛	107½	107½
1	Can Pac 4s perp	64	63¾	63¾
4	Caro C&O 4s '52	109½	109⅛	109½
1	Celotex 4½s '57 ww	89	89	89
1	Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Cen New Eng 4s '61	44¼	44¼	44
2	Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	109¼	109¼	109¼
3	Cen Pac 5s '60	50	50	50
1	Certain-teed 5s '48	78	78	78
2	Champ P&P 4¾s'50	105½	105½	105½
8	C&O 3½s '96D	99½	99	99
6	C&O rfg 3¼s '96E	99¾	99½	99¼
9	C&O rfg 3¼s '63F	104¼	104	104
10	C&O 1st 4½ '2019&A	111⅛	110	111
1	Chi&Alton 3s '49	14½	14½	14½
4	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	85	86	86
6	CB&Q gen 4s '58	90½	90¾	90½
8	CB&Q 4s IH '49	99	99	99
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	85⅞	95¾	95⅞
1	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	17½	17½	17½
20	Chi Gt West 4s '59	26⅛	26	26
1	Chi&NW 4s '49	21½	21	21
12	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¼	6¾
1	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Chi&NW gn 5s '87	15	15	15
1	Chi & NW 3½s '87	12	12	12
1	CRI & P 4½s'52A	6½	6½	6½
72	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	2	2	2
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s '63C	107	107	107
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106	106¾	106
1	Childs Co 5s '43	50	50	50
10	Cin Un Term 3¼s '71	109¾	108¾	109¾
2	Cin Un Term 3¼s '69	110¾	110¾	110¾
12	Cin Un Term 3¼s '72	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛
7	Clev UnTerm 5s '73	80½	80	80
3	ClevUnTerm4½s77C	73¾	73½	73½
2	Col P&I 5s '70	69½	69½	69½
1	Col & 4½s '80	31½	31½	31½
1	Colombia G 6s '52Ap	104¼	104¼	104¼
30	Colombia G 6s '52May	105	105⅜	105⅜
1	Colombia G 5s 1961	104½	104¾	104½
1	Comw&Sou 2½s2nd '68	81	81	81
28	ComwithEdcv3¼s'58	126¾	126	126
9	Con Edis 3½s '46	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
2	Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
9	Con Edis 2½s '56	106¾	106½	106½
3	Con Oil ev 3¼s '51	104¼	105	105
3	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	58¼	58	58
5	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106	106	106
3	Container Cor 6s '46	105	105	105
3	Container 5s '43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Contin'tal Oil 3¾s '48	110	110	110
1	Crown Cork 4½s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	102	102	102
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29	29	29
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	43	43	43
1	Cuba R R 5½s '42 ctf	35¾	35¾	35¾
1	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59¼	59¼	59¼
1	D & R G 4s '36	9¼	9¼	9¼
6	D & R G W 5s '55 asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
6	Del Zd 4½s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Del Zd 4s '55	111	111	111
10	Del Zd 3½s '68	111	111	111
27	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	106⅞	107
30	Erie rfg 5s '67	14⅞	14½	14⅞
6	Erie rfg 5s '75	14⅞	14½	14½
16	Erie 1st 4s '96	56½	56	56⅛
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	22	22	22
1	Fairbanks Morse4s '56	107½	107½	107½
10	FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74	75¾	75¾	75¾
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7½	7¼	7½
6	Fla E Sst 4½s '50	52¾	52¾	52¾
3	Francis Sug 6s '56	48	49	49
2	Gen Cable 5½s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
6	Gen Mot Acct 3¼s '51	106½	106½	106½
4	Gen Rd Cast 5½s '49	67½	67	67
17	Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¼	104	104½
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	91	91	91
2	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
14	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	95½	95¾	95¾
12	Gt Nor 1st 4s H	89	88¾	89
30	G Bay & W deb B	8	8	8
4	Houst'nOilTex 4½s '54	97¾	97½	97½
5	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	34½	34½	34½
8	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48	48	48
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13¾	13¾	13¾
5	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	110¾	110¾	110¾
5	Ill Cen 4s '53	45	44½	45
5	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	44¼	44¼	44¼
11	Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	56	55	56
2	IC&CRL&NO 5s'63A	49	48¾	49
3	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	101⅜	101½	101⅜
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	109½	109½	109½
79	Inter RTr rfg5s'66ct	79	78¼	78
11	Inter RTr rfg 5s'66	76½	76	76⅛
18	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	72¾	72¾	72¾
8	Int Paper 6s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
15	Int Paper 5s '47	103	102⅝	102⅝
1	Int Rys Cn 6½s'47	99	98½	99
7	Int T&T 4½s '52	40	39½	40
3	Int T&T 5s '55	43	43	43
2	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	52	52	52
2	K C South 3s '50	67	66⅞	67
3	K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
15	Keith (BF) 6s '46	101½	101¼	101¼
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	104¾	104½	104⅞
2	Kresge Found 4s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Kresge Found 3½s '47	106	106	106
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	49½	49¼	49½
3	Lac Gas Cal 6s '60 D	48¼	48¼	48¼
4	Lac Gas 5s '42	85	85	85
6	L S & M S 3½s '97	82½	82⅜	82½
2	Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	88	88	88
17	Leh Val Coal 5s '43 st	50	49⅞	50
3	LehValPNY4½s'Gasd	45	45	45
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	17	17	17
26	Leh Val 4½s 2003	15¾	15⅝	15¾
3	Liggett & M 5s '51	130	130	130
2	Loews 3½s '46	103	102	102¾
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	126½	126¼	126¼
20	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83¼	83¼	83¼
2	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	99	99	99
3	Lou & N 4½s 2003	92½	92½	92½
8	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86	86	86
2	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82¾	82¾	82¾
1	Maine Cen 4s '45	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	Manat Rug 4s '57	40	40	40
140	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	81¾	81	81
35	McCrory Strs 5s '51	107	107¼	107⅛
9	Mead Corp 6s '45A	105	105	105
1	Mich Cen 4s '52	85	85	85
16	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102	101¾	101¾
3	Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	28¼	28¼	28¼
4	MilSparta&NW 4s '47	13½	13½	13½
3	M&StL 4s '49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	4¾	4¾	4¾
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5¼	5¼	5¼
6	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16½	16	16½
9	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	27¾	27¾	27¾
6	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1¾	1¾	1¾
11	Mo Pac 5s '65	16¾	16¾	16¾
2	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16½	16¾	16⅞
2	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16½	16½	16½
4	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16¾	16¾	16¾
14	Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
12	Mo Pac 5s '81 H	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	16½	16½	16½
1	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	MonWPa Pub Svc 4s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
9	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100¼	100⅛	100¼
1	Mor&Essex 5s '55	41¾	41¾	41¾
5	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
12	Mor&Essex3¼s 2000	43	42⅞	43
1	Mount StT&T 3¾s '68	108¾	108¼	108¼
8	Nassau El 4s '51	52	51½	51½
1	Nassau El 4s '51 ct	49½	49	49
17	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107⅛	107	107
12	Natl Steel 3s '65	103¼	103¼	103⅛
3	N Eng T&T 4½s '61 B	126	125¾	126
1	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	103½	103⅜	103½
1	N O TexA&M 5s '54 ct	103	103	103
26	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58	57¾	57⅝
14	NYC 4½s 2013 A	51½	51½	51¾
7	NYC cn 4s '98	56⅝	56½	56⅝
20	NYC cv 4½s '52	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
8	NYC & HR 4s '42	86¼	86	86
20	NYC & HR 3½s '97	79	78¾	78¾
9	NYCh&StL 6s '41	84⅝	83¾	84⅜
6	NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	62¾	62½	62¾
17	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	63¾	63½	63¾
1	NYCh&StL 4s '48	78½	78½	78½
1	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105	105	105
18	NY Edis 3¼s '65	108⅞	108⅛	108⅞
27	NY G El H&P 3s '48	126½	126½	126½
27	NY G El H&P 3¼s '65	118¼	118¼	118¼
10	NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	15½	15½	15½
5	NY Ry 6s '58 st	108½	108½	108½
27	NY Steam 3½s '63	104¾	104	104½
17	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	6	6	6
3	Niagara FallsP3¼s'66	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Niagara Sh cv 5½s50	104	103¾	104
5	Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	54¾	54¾	54¾
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	88	88	88
10	Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40	40
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	42¾	42½	42¾
2	Nor Pac 4s '97	65	65	65
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40	40
5	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	42¾	42½	42¾
2	Nor Pac 4s '97	65	65	65
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40	40
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	42¾	42½	42¾
2	Nor Pac 4s '97	65	65	65
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40	40
3	Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	107¼	107	107
6	Or-Wash R&Rs 4s '61	108	108	108
1	Otis Steel cv 6s'42A	76¼	76¼	76¼
1	Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	60	60	60
1	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	108	108	108
1	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	113	113	113
3	Penn Co 4s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Penn-Dix 6s '41A	97	97	97
1	Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Pen Pr Wat 3½s '64	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102	101⅞	102
1	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86	85½	85½
14	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	96¾	96¾	96¾
42	Pen RR 4½s '84E	96¼	96⅛	96¼
2	Pen RR 4½s '48	113¾	113¼	113¾
6	Pen RR 3¾s '70	89	88⅝	88⅝
8	Pen RR 3½s '52	85½	85½	85¼
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	118	115	115
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	58	58	58
1	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
42	Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	104⅞	105¼
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
6	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11¾	11	11

Foreign Bonds

3	Agr B Bk 6s '43	26½	26⅛	26½
1	Antioquia 7s '45 D	14	14	14
11	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83¾	83¾	83¾
9	Argentine 4½s '48	95½	95½	95½
20	Argentine 4½s '71	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
37	Australia 5s '55	88⅝	87	88⅛
2	Australia 5s '57	88	88	88
12	Australia 4½s '56	82	81¾	82
1	Belgium 7s '55	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5	Belgium 6½s '49	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Berlin City 6½s '50	14	14	14
5	Berl City El 6½s '51	15½	15½	15½
85	Brazil 8s '41	21⅞	21¼	21⅜
16	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16¾	16⅝	16¾
29	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16¼	16¼	16¼
74	Brazil 8 Ry 6½ '78	17⅛	16¾	16⅞
1	Budapest 6s '62	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
16	Buen A 4½s '77	59½	59	59
7	Buen A 4½s 'Aug '76	59¾	59	59
15	Canada 5s '52	60¼	59⅝	60¼
4	Canada 4s 60	105¼	105¼	105⅛
1	Canada 3s 68	100½	100¼	100⅜
5	Canada 2½s 46	86¾	86¾	86¾
5	Canada 2½s 61	94⅝	94	94½
17	ChileMtgBk6s61sd	14¼	13½	13½
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	14	14	14
10	Chile 6s 60 asd	14¼	14	14¼
1	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
4	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
10	Copenhag 5s 52	43½	43	43½
10	Copenhag 4½s 53	40	38¾	39½
1	Cordoba Pr 7s 42	73½	73½	73½
15	NY Ry 6s '58 st	58½	58½	58½
27	NY Steam 3½s '63	104¾	104	104½
17	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	6	6	6
3	Niagara FallsP3¼s'66	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Niagara Sh cv 5½s50	104	103¾	104
5	Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	54¾	54¾	54¾
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	88	88	88
10	Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40	40
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	42¾	42½	42¾
2	Nor Pac 4s '97	65	65	65
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40	40
5	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	42¾	42½	42¾
2	Nor Pac 4s '97	65	65	65
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40	40
3	Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	107¼	107	107
6	Or-Wash R&Rs 4s '61	108	108	108
1	Otis Steel cv 6s'42A	76¼	76¼	76¼
1	Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	60	60	60
1	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	108	108	108
1	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	113	113	113
3	Penn Co 4s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Penn-Dix 6s '41A	97	97	97
1	Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Pen Pr Wat 3½s '64	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102	101⅞	102
1	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86	85½	85½
14	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	96¾	96¾	96¾
42	Pen RR 4½s '84E	96¼	96⅛	96¼
2	Pen RR 4½s '48	113¾	113¼	113¾
6	Pen RR 3¾s '70	89	88⅝	88⅝
8	Pen RR 3½s '52	85½	85½	85¼
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	118	115	115
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	58	58	58
1	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
42	Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	104⅞	105¼

Morgenthau Plan: Sane Budget But With Expanded Debt Limit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau contends that the limit on the Federal debt should be raised to $50,000,000,000, and that the budget should be balanced by reduced expenditures and increased taxes.

Answering a barrage of questions, the Treasury Secretary told members of the House Appropriations Committee during hearings on his department's 1941 supply bill:

"I think it (the debt limit) should be raised to $50,000,000,000.

"Do I think the budget should be balanced? Yes. Do I think expenditures should be cut down? Yes. Do I think taxes should be increased? Yes. But if you say, 'Morgenthau, what kind of taxes should there be?' I cannot answer that because I do not know."

Would "Take Another Look"

The report of the hearings was made public today.

Mr. Morgenthau said that if it was up to him he would recommend raising the debt limit from the present $45,000,000,000 and that he would "take another look" at the situation when the figure reached $49,000,000,000.

"I am willing to say now, gentlemen, that there is no particular danger involved if Congress would raise the debt limit to $50,000,000,000," Mr. Morgenthau told the committee. "Beyond that I would not venture an opinion."

He also expressed the opinion that all Federal expenditures such as public works, public roads and reclamation projects should be trimmed or dispensed with temporarily in view of prospective heavy expenditures for defense.

Mr. Morgenthau said that his guess was that business conditions should be "at least as good in 1940" as they were last year, although war conditions in Europe and Asia made the situation rather uncertain.

Interest $1,100,000,000

He also testified that the interest on the public debt the next fiscal year would be $1,100,000,000, about $50,000,000 more than in the current year.

For the third time he recommended that Congress inquire into bank holding companies—situations "where a bank holding company can go in and buy up a bank and take control away from the community."

Mr. Morgenthau and his aides told the Committee that the Treasury's financing program had been well received. They said that insured banks now hold $15,038,000,000 of Federal obligations.

Treasury procurement division officials disclosed that they would like to store up $202,000,000 worth of strategic materials for use in a future war emergency.

The present congressional authorization for storage of such materials as manganese and tin is $100,000,000. Congress already has appropriated $10,000,000 for this purpose and the Government purchasing agents asked $15,000,000 for the fiscal year starting next July, 1.

Various Bureaus Report

Reports from other Treasury bureaus showed that:

1. Smuggling increased last year.

2. The Internal Revenue Bureau has recovered about $3,000,000 in excess profits from manufacturers of defense equipment.

3. The Bureau also recovered more than $2,000,000 from 22 "movie people" whom the Bureau thought "had a real intent to evade the payment of income taxes."

4. W. S. Alexander, Federal Alcohol Administrator, estimated that brewers pay $1,000,000 daily to Federal and State Governments and distillers contribute $900,000,000 annually. He said the Federal Government received about $600,000,000 of the total, while the rest went to the States.

Stamps and Gold

5. The Bureau of Engraving plans to produce 17,004,900,000 post office stamps and 13,450,231,820 revenue stamps next year.

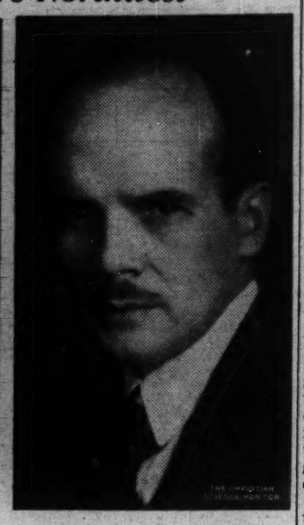
6. The Mint wants Congress to appropriate $400,050 to transport $2,000,000,000 in gold from New York to Fort Knox, Ky., and $37,500 to ship $150,000,000 more from San Francisco to Denver.

7. The Post Office Department has asked Congress for $3,200,000 additional for foreign airmail transportation to increase service to South America and New Zealand.

They Inspire Northwest

Grady

Mrs. Margaret E. Fuller
Mother of Dr. Fuller and co-donor to city of Seattle Art Museum.



Dr. Richard E. Fuller
Chosen first citizen of Seattle by Real Estate Board.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Dr. Richard Eugene Fuller, donor of the Seattle Art Museum, has been proclaimed First Citizen of this City. The award was made by the Seattle Real Estate Board. In the midst of a banner period, the realtors bestowed this, their first award of what is to be an annual one, upon a patron of art.

The award, a bronze plaque by Dudley Pratt, shows a man looking out upon a city—a realtor's city of buildings, to be sure, but beyond it the sea, and beyond that a mountain-limned horizon.

To write about Richard Eugene Fuller is to include his mother, Mrs. Eugene Fuller. Not only did these two give the Museum to Seattle but donated also their private collections of Oriental art including one of the world's best displays of jade, and have followed it through with service and continued gifts as well as financial support.

How Flier Spotted Submarine 200 Feet Deep Told Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Congress learned today that one of the submarines reported off the Florida Coast in the early days of the neutrality patrol was spotted 200 feet below the surface of the ocean by a Coast Guard aviator.

Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, told a House appropriations subcommittee that the report caused "some excitement" and that the aviator was called subsequently by telephone for a detailed account.

"He gave us an accurate description of it," the Admiral added. "He said that it was a submarine, and that he flew over it. He said he could see it 200 feet below the surface of the water. It was reported to vessels in the vicinity, and we got the full story over the long-distance telephone."

Admiral Waesche did not identify the submarine.

He told the committee that the Coast Guard's neutrality patrol work had been hampered by the lack of underwater sound detectors on its surface vessels. The Coast Guard included $1,800,000 in its estimated expenditures for the year starting July 1 to install the device on 70 vessels—21 cutters and 49 smaller patrol boats.

In response to questions, Admiral Waesche testified the equipment's details were a carefully-guarded Navy secret. He said, however, it was regarded as the best in the world and would permit the detection of surface ships at distances of 10 miles in any kind of weather and the detection of submarines when submerged.

He said the Coast Guard needed eight long-range seaplanes, to cost about $190,000 each with spare parts, and seven intermediate-range planes, at about $97,000 apiece.

From the outbreak of the European war to Dec. 8, 1939, Admiral Waesche testified, the Coast Guard boarded, inspected and sealed the radios of 991 merchant vessels of belligerent nations in American ports. Sixty-one vessels of belligerent nationality were inspected.

U. S. Starts on Second Million For Civilian Relief of Finns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—America's seventh message of good will to the Finnish people in the form of a check for civilian relief amounting to $400,000 is today on its way to Helsingfors, having been forwarded by former President Hoover, National Administrator of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., yesterday. Through Mr. Hoover's activities the Finnish people have received $1,000,000 since Dec. 19.

Mr. Hoover has set no quota for the drive, nor has he attempted to set down the needs of the population in round figures, merely stressing that these increase with the prolongation of the war. The Finnish Government, he added, needs all its financial resources for military expenditures.

With guarantee by Industrial Labor and Theater Divisions of the Fund to raise the second million dollars, Mr. Hoover said he was confident that American support would continue unabated.

The largest single donation, an anonymous gift of $20,000, came to Fund headquarters at 420 Lexington Avenue, yesterday. Other contributions were a total of $21,330 from the State Committees of Delaware, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts; $40,864.54 from four newspapers, including a check for $35,200.95 from the Los Angeles (Calif.) Times; $2,500 from the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, $1,500 from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union of New York, and eight checks for $1,000 each from business organizations in New York Chicago and Minneapolis.

Co-operation by the theatrical and musical trade unions with the Fund management today is having hard sledding in view of the thought in these quarters that the fund raising drive for Finland might open the way for American involvement in the European situation.

Executive members of the Amusement Division of the Fund came out today strongly against the stand of the opposition group, describing it as "Communist cunning masked in a phoney cloak of Americanism."

Bert Lytell, acting president of the actors' Equity Association, personally approved the benefits on humanitarian grounds.

Maj. Leslie E. Thompson, National Chairman of the Fund's Motion Picture Division, announced that 10,000 motion picture theater owners had agreed to set aside Feb. 17 and 18 to raise their quota of $500,000 by special appeals to the public and personal solicitation.

Tennessee Taxing Units Appeal Against Raids of Tax-Free TVA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Both the Tennessee Valley Authority and the State of Tennessee appealed to Congress today through a hearing before the House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee for legislation to relieve the serious tax situation which has arisen through the taking of millions of dollars of property out of the reach of State and local levies through Federal ownership.

Prentice Cooper, Governor of Tennessee, told the Committee that particularly since the acquisition by TVA of the Tennessee Electric Power Company, probably 80 out of the 95 counties had sustained some tax loss by the taking of this property or of reservoir land off their assessment rolls. He named six counties in which the tax loss is anticipated to be from around 25 to more than 40 per cent.

School Closings Threaten

This, it was pointed out, would probably mean the closing of schools in many localities as an anomalous result of an effort at improved social welfare. A large part of the taxes involved are county revenues, used for school and county government purposes. However, remedial legislation is proposed in the Norris-Sparkman bill, supported by the TVA and by Governor Cooper.

This measure was explained by its sponsor, Representative John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama, and by William C. Fitts, Jr., counsel for the TVA Board. It would provide that 10 per cent of the electric power gross revenue of TVA should be paid to the states or counties in lieu of taxes next year but that this should gradually be reduced to 5 per cent in 1948. The original act provided for payment of 5 per cent, but only to Alabama and Tennessee in the proportion of power generated.

Mr. Fitts pointed out that some tax compensation should be extended also to Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Kentucky, and that half of the distribution should be in accordance with sales of electricity rather than on a basis of production alone, which favors Alabama. This is provided in the new bill.

He estimated that the payments by TVA in lieu of taxes under the measures would be approximately $1,372,000 next year, as compared with $560,000,00 in the fiscal year 1940 without the readjustment, and with $243,000 in 1938-39 before the T. E. P. system was bought.

Both the counsel and the Governor emphasized that this proposed amount would take the place only of the ad valorem taxes now levied on property, mostly by the counties, and would not reimburse the State of Tennessee for between $600,000 and $700,000 of franchise or gross revenue taxes which it has been accustomed to collect from the private company.

Governor Cooper urged that an amendment be made so that the State would not lose more than half of this revenue, but Mr. Fitts argued that the State has received benefits worth several times this amount in the reduced rates for electricity and in the soil conservation or agricultural activities of TVA, and hence should find other sources from which to make up its loss.

Would Repay Subsidy

Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts asked why the difference of $800,000 which must come out of TVA revenues should not be returned to the Federal Government to repay the investment it had made to subsidize low rates for electricity in the Valley. Mr. Fitts replied that this was only in proportion to the percentage of revenue paid in taxes by neighboring utility systems, and that the investment of the Federal Government would be repaid above that amount, though in a longer time.

Later hearings, and particularly the cross-examination of Mr. Fitts, probably will go into the subject of whether the provision for taxes makes TVA an honest yardstick for comparison of other electric power rates. This question was raised only briefly by Representative Walter G. Andrews (R) of New York in the initial session.

House Bloc Cuts $13,314,300 From Two Appropriation Bills

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee, expressly endeavoring to hold spending "to the lowest possible figure," trimmed $13,314,300 today from the recommended $1,080,657,212 total of two Administration appropriation bills.

The Treasury-Post Office supply measure, carrying funds for the fiscal year beginning July 1, was reduced $11,491,900, making it $1,032,154,612, and an "urgent deficiency" appropriation was cut by $1,822,400, making it $58,502,600.

The Committee also approved a resolution to permit the Agriculture Department to transfer $11,000,000 from its funds for parity payments to its price adjustment program.

All three measures, reported to the House simultaneously, will be considered after the House has disposed of a resolution to continue the Dies Committee Investigation of un-American Activities.

The cuts were generally in line with recent House and Appropriations Committee actions. Last week the House slashed $94,800,000 from the independent offices supply bill and the House and the Senate Appropriations Committee together cut a total of $20,000,000 from an emergency defense appropriation.

In reducing the Treasury-Post Office measure the Committee knocked out $3,519,000 of a fund asked by the Coast Guard for its neutrality patrol, reducing the sum to $4,290,655. It refused to allow $1,820,000 for the installation of submarine detection devices on 21 Coast Guard cutters and 49 patrol boats, and also disallowed $1,699,000 for the purchase of new airplanes. The amount recommended by the committee for the latter purpose was $500,000.

Approving the President's request for an additional $3,154,629 for foreign air mail for the coming fiscal year, the Committee approved a total of $15,674,149 for that purpose. The increase over the present year's appropriation was attributed to increased rates on the trans-Pacific route and to stepped-up frequency of trips to South America.

"The present disturbed conditions in Europe and other parts of the world have brought an important opportunity for the United States in connection with the markets of South and Central America," the Committee asserted.

'Inexperience' Is Charged To Labor Board Attorneys

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The House investigation of the Labor Board turned up testimony today that one of the Board's attorneys had tried nothing but an uncontested divorce case before he was put on the pay roll.

Further, Counsel for the Investigating Committee developed, the attorney was given a raise in salary and a transfer to Washington after he had been criticized by superiors as "inexperienced" and having acted "in an insulting manner."

Edmund M. Toland, Counsel for the Committee, called Solomon Lippman to the witness stand in the committee's study of the extent of legal experience of lawyers in the Review Division of the board.

Mr. Tolland produced a letter from Nathaniel Clark, Milwaukee Regional Director, to Washington, in September, 1937, in which he said that Mr. Lippman had "little experience" and had acted "in an insulting manner" as attorney for the Board in a case against the Harnischfeger Corporation at Milwaukee.

In a letter a month earlier, Charles Fahy, Board General Counsel, told Mr. Lippman that he was "inexperienced" in trial cases and should not worry over instances when a trial examiner overruled him.

Mr. Lippman replied in a letter to Mr. Fahy that he had "overstepped" the bounds of propriety in the Harnischfeger case because of his "overwhelming confidence in our cause."

Mr. Lippman asked for an opportunity to explain the Clark letter and said:

"I felt that it was up to the attorney to win the case and that an adverse ruling would be a reflection on me.

"I soon was given to understand that the function of a board attorney was to present the facts alone and it was no reflection on the attorney if the facts don't constitute a violation of the act."

Mr. Toland and committee members questioned the witness regarding his experience in private law practice, in Chicago, before he became a review attorney for the Board in 1937. He said that the only case he had tried was an uncontested divorce proceeding.

But he said he thought that, considering his age, he had had "quite a lot of experience."

Enigma Seen in Tax Cases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Treasury official who directed the 1935 investigation of Louisiana income tax evasions told a congressional committee, "I cannot answer" why the Justice Department failed to proceed with prosecution of indictments growing out of the inquiry.

This testimony of Elmer L. Irey, Chief of the Treasury's Intelligence unit, was made during hearings released today.

"A Mr. Fisher was convicted and sentenced," Mr. Irey said, "and then there was a trial of another case, Shushan, which resulted in an acquittal. There were no further cases after that."

Representative John Taber (R), of New York, asked why the cases were not "followed up and brought to a conclusion."

"You are asking me a question that I cannot answer," Mr. Irey replied.

Subsequently, Mr. Irey continued, the Internal Revenue Bureau collected about $2,000,000 in these cases in civil actions before the Board of Tax Appeals.

Criminal prosecutions, he added, would not have increased this collection, but there might have been "indirect benefit" in other litigation had they been carried through.

Coast Service Union Held Up

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, informed Congress today lack of funds to transfer personnel, and lack of authority to consolidate appropriations had delayed "complete achievement" of the efficiency and economy contemplated in consolidation of the Coast Guard and Lighthouse Service.

The consolidation, ordered effective July 1, 1939, under President Roosevelt's Reorganization Plan No. 2, absorbed the Lighthouse Service into the Coast Guard.

Rapid progress has been made, however, Admiral Waesche told a House Appropriations Subcommittee in testimony on the Treasury-Post Office supply bill for 1941.

"The 17 former lighthouse districts, the 13 former lifesaving (Coast Guard) districts, and the nine Coast Guard Divisions have been consolidated into 13 Coast Guard Districts; supply depots and stores are being merged; a modern organization of headquarters and field administrative offices has been established; all qualified personnel of the former Lighthouse Service will be commissioned, appointed or enlisted in the Coast Guard within the next few months; and the differences in systems of operation, maintenance, supply, and finance are rapidly being eliminated and standard systems applicable alike both to Coast Guard and lighthouse activities are being installed," Admiral Waesche said.

Inadequate funds for transportation of household effects of lighthouse personnel upon permanent change of station, however, has delayed centralization of administrative personnel in the Coast Guard District offices, the Commandant said, adding that a request would be made in the first deficiency bill for 1940 to increase the limitation on that fund from $3,500 to $14,500.

Lack of authority to consolidate 1940 appropriations for the two services, he said, required them to be operated during the year practically as two organizations with some gain in efficiency and economy, "but nothing compared with what should and can be accomplished along these lines."

U. S. Decorators Meet in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Institute of Decorators opened Jan. 23 at the Waldorf-Astoria, its ninth annual conference. About 250 members of the decorating profession were present from all over the country.

The high spot of the occasion was scheduled for the afternoon, when a round table, arranged by the Institute's committee on education, was to discuss subjects related to interior design. Four topics were introduced by Mrs. Francis Lenygon, chairman of the committee, and 23 educators from universities and art schools were expected to participate in the debates, led by the committee.

The three-day program includes luncheons, a dinner dance, a supper dance, and exhibitions of work by Institute members and also by members of the Decorators' Club and by students of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

Just Trifling 'Change' And Only Off by $900

ROCHESTER, Minn. (AP)—A woman came into a bank here, handed the teller five $20 bills and four other notes, asking for a $500 bill in exchange. Thumbing them, the teller saw two zeros on each of three bills under a $100 banknote and assumed they were also $100 bills, so he gave the woman a $500 note.

Later he discovered the bottom bill was for $1,000. He telephoned the customer, who, until then unaware of her error, rushed back to the bank and handsomely rewarded the teller.

Modern Eliza Crosses Ohio Ice the Safe Way

CANNELTON, Ind. (AP)—Beatrice Couch, who lives just across the Ohio River in Hawesville, Ky., and goes to high school here, had to make a 130-mile automobile trip to get to school.

Ice in the river stopped the Cannelton-Hawesville Ferry. So Beatrice went 65 miles west to the Evansville-Henderson bridge and crossed there. She pulled up in Cannelton, stepped out of her car and waved to her mother on the Kentucky shore to let her know she had arrived safe.

Rehiring Ruling First Of Kind Under Wage Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage-Hour division announced Jan. 22 that a Federal District Court at Chicago had directed a Chicago firm to rehire John Gary, employee alleged to have been discharged because he complained to the Government that his employer was violating the Wage-Hour Act.

This was the first decision of its kind.

The company involved, the division said, was the G. & G. Genuine Majestic Refrigerator & Radio Parts Company.

Historian of World War Turns to Second Conflict

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Dr. Alfred von Wegerer, German historian, came from Berlin via Moscow, the Trans-Siberian Railroad and Tokyo to study in the Herbert Hoover War Library at Stanford University.

He spent 25 years gathering material for his two volume "Outbreak of the World War" published six weeks ago. He plans to spend three months in the Hoover Library in research for a book on the European war.

Narcotics Weak; Use Is Lessening

WASHINGTON (AP)—Smuggled narcotics have become so weak be cause of war-promoted alertness of foreign border officials, Congress was advised Jan. 23, that many users of narcotics are unknowingly "walking off the habit."

Testifying before a House appropriations subcommittee, H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of the Narcotics Bureau, declared that the purity of narcotics today had been reduced to 4 per cent.

Mr. Anslinger said:

"A lot of these men have only a mental habit; they are using nothing but milk sugar in many cases. . . . Many of them are walking off the habit."

Narcotic addiction has been reduced from one person in 400 in 1880 to one in 3,000 now, Mr. Anslinger added.

Longest Flower Trail In U. S. Is Texans' Plan

BROWNSVILLE, Texas (AP)—Residents of the lower Rio Grande Valley hope soon to have the longest flower trail in the nation.

It will extend from Edinburg to Brownsville and Port Isabel with branches to Raymondville and through McAllen to Mission; thence parallel to the Rio Grande along the Military Highway.

Millions of bougainvilleas, a vine that blooms almost all the year in this climate, will be planted and the "trail" is expected to be completed by 1941.

It will be a rival for the famed Azalea Trail of Mobile and the Oleander Trail of Galveston.

Long's Surprise Session Nears End

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Gov. Earl K. Long's votegetting special session of the Louisiana Legislature neared an end Jan. 23, and he was expected soon to take the stump in the second Democratic gubernatorial primary against Sam Jones of Lake Charles.

The Secretary of State's official promulgation of last Tuesday's first primary vote gave Long 226,385 votes, Jones 154,936, State Senator James A. Noe 116,564, James H. Morrison 48,243 and Vincent Moseley 7,595. This tabulation showed Governor Long's four opponents polled 100,953 votes more than he did.

Governor Long's bills, described by opponents as "sops to voters in a panic session of the Legislature," include two $1,000,000 appropriations for free school lunches and welfare purposes.

Documents Presented To Trail Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A gift of documents has been made to the Oregon Trail Memorial Association, Inc., by W. H. Jackson, one of the original members of the organization interested in the history of the West. It consists of paintings, sketches, and notes, and it represents Mr. Jackson's activity from the year 1866, when he came West, after the Civil War.

On his way to California as a young man, Mr. Jackson kept notes and made sketches of all that he saw.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
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ENGLAND
(Continued)

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Bradford's Leading Drapers
WESTGATE, BRADFORD

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

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ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds : : Bulbs : : Sundries
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Telephone 5535

LIFE, AFTER DARK!
Your home means more than ever to you these war-time days and you are invited to look round our Show-rooms without obligation, of course—to see all the newest ideas. Bright Curtains for Black-out purposes; modern fireplaces, cooking ranges, lighting fittings, and cooking requisites for war-time rationating: furniture, floor coverings, bedding, etc. We are complete home furnishers.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
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(All Departments Close at 5 P. M.)

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J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

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For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
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The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
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Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd.
the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
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SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

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for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

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13 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

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100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.15.0 to £97.10.0
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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
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St. Ann's Place, Manchester

NEW FASHIONS, NEW STYLES in Gowns, Coats, Suits, Furs and Millinery, etc.
ROLAND & RIVKIN
87 OXFORD ST. MANCHESTER

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

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Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

THE FIRST SIGN OF SPRING
New daily arrivals in the Hat Department show all the fresh Spring Styles and Colours and are a tonic for the rather longer days.
JOHN MOSES & CO., LTD.
Tel. 20674 Grainger Street
Mail Orders Filled

Two Ball Lonnen Garage
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Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
Call here for PETROL, OIL, ETC.
Tel. 33262

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No Extra Charges
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

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Luncheons — Teas — Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 PINSTONE STREET

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A New Year Event
BROADBENTS
Winter Sale
Bargains in All Departments

BURSTON & NIXSON Ltd.
Family Grocery Stores
41, London Street, Southport
Choice selection of Fancy Fruits, Biscuits, Cakes, Crackers, Etc.
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

Phone RUSholme 2823
Robinson's
Quality Confectioners
Branches throughout the district

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
Costumes for Winter or Spring
Fit guaranteed. Own material made up
We specialize in remaking old Fur Coats into Smart Fur Jackets
Phone 22939, Robert Boa. 9 Atholl Place

GLASGOW

COUPAR'S
SALE of FURS
Now in Progress
All Furs and Fur Garments Greatly Reduced in Price
Low estimates given for repairs and alterations during this period
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow C. 2
Tel. Douglas 2389

PARKER-KNOLL CHAIRS
We are agents for the famous Parker-Knoll Upholstering and have a large and varied stock of these chairs.
FROM 51/6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

TEA SHOPS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
ALL HOME BAKING
High Teas and Dinners Served till 7 p. m.
WENDY'S

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr
5 Gilmour St., Paisley

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

MUIR SIMPSONS' SALE
commences
MONDAY, 8th JANUARY
Fine Furniture, Fabrics and Carpets
309 Sauchiehall Street

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
SPRING COSTUMES
from large stock of materials at pre-war prices
206, Sauchiehall Street

Wilson, Guthrie & Co.
High-Class Bookbinders
335 ST. VINCENT STREET
GLASGOW, C. 2

Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes the Vanes in a Radiometer Revolve?

Miss L. P. B., of Long Beach, Calif., writes, "I should like to ask you about a little gadget I have often seen in jewelers' and optometrists' windows. It usually consists of glass bulbs which are completely sealed, and in the bulbs are little metal vanes. . . . Sometimes they turn fairly rapidly, and sometimes they just barely move. As far as I can tell, there is no way to wind the vanes, and certainly there is no motor or electricity to keep them going. Could you tell me what the motive power is?"

The official name of the gadget is a radiometer. It was invented by Sir William Crookes, a great English physicist.

The light aluminum vanes (blackened on one side) are pivoted on a vertical shaft in a glass bulb, from which much of the air has been exhausted. Radiant energy (such as comes to us from the sun) falling on the blackened surfaces is absorbed, heating those surfaces more than the polished faces which reflect the waves of radiant energy.

The air molecules in the bulb rebound from the blackened vane surfaces with greater force than from the bright sides of the vanes, because an increase in temperature results in an increase in molecular activity.

There is a rule in physics that every action produces an equal reaction. Consequently the air molecules rebounding from the blackened surfaces exert a greater push against the black than against the bright sides of the vanes, and this

difference in pressure causes the vanes to rotate.

Red is popularly considered a "warm" color, while green, for example, is considered "cool." This is borne out by a radiometer test. When a radiometer was moved from violet light through blue, green, yellow, orange, and red light, it was observed to rotate with increasing velocity as it approached and reached the red light.
—W. P. Keasbey.

A Study in Arches

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Old Baking Kilns at Stone Quarry Brick Yards, Jamestown, N. Y.

Daily Quotation

I WILL follow the path of duty this day in the confident hope that it will lake me to another's need.—BENJAMIN EITELGEORGE.

Cabbages and Kings

"Here comes Gulliver!"

☞One million separate drawings were required for the finished cartoon picture, "Gulliver's Travels." ☞If every man, woman, and child in the United States decided to go to the movies tonight, the majority would be disappointed! In other words, only one-tenth of them could be accommodated, as the total seating capacity of American cinema houses is approximately 11,470,000. ☞A difference of two inches in the amount of summer rainfall may cut the wheat crops of the northwestern area of the U. S. by 200,000,000 bushels. ☞Free postage in the United States has cost the Government as much as $32,000,000 a year. ☞During the course of a basketball game the participants will run about two and a half miles. ☞A sparrow has twice as many vertebrae in its neck as a giraffe. ☞When Chinese children start to learn their alphabet, they are confronted by some 1,100 different letters.

Daily Anecdote

Violinist and King

Ludwig Spohr, a prominent violinist and composer of the nineteenth century, was once commanded to play before the King of Bavaria. Spohr was aware that the King usually played cards during concerts, and he informed the Chamberlain that he absolutely refused to play unless the cards were put aside during his performance.

The Chamberlain handled the situation with such skill that the King agreed to abandon the cards on condition that Spohr play two selections, one following the other, on the program. Thus both King and violinist were satisfied.

But, on the completion of Spohr's performance, the King rose and retired without giving any signal for applause.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. "Evangeline" by Henry W. Longfellow.
2. It is in the South Pacific Ocean, and was settled in 1790 by mutineers of the British ship "Bounty."
3. A collegiate church in London, England; begun in 1050 A. D.
4. He was born in Vienna, on Jan. 31, 1797.
5. Independence Hall, Philadelphia.
6. The Mississippi River.
7. The French Line of defense along the German border.
8. A large, fleet, ostrich-like bird of Australia.
9. Massachusetts.
10. It crosses the Niagara River connecting Buffalo, N. Y., with Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada.

In Lighter Vein

The Catch

A very lazy fellow was finally prevailed upon to apply for a job. He seemed to fill all the requisites the application called for, but the salary offered was very modest.

"If you take the job," said the manager, "you will receive a raise in six months."

"You say I'll get a raise in six months?" asked the applicant.

"Yes," said the manager, "if your work is satisfactory, of course."

"Oh," said the applicant, turning away in disgust. "I might have known there'd be a catch to it!"—Chicago Advocate.

Confidentially, It Winks

"Mother, I just can't thread this needle."

"Why, son?"

"Well, every time I get the thread near the eye, it blinks."—Progressive Farmer.

Could Afford to Sell Them Cheaper

Customer: "But if it costs $20 to make these watches and you sell them for $20, where does your profit come in?"

Shopkeeper: "That comes from repairing them."

Know the Type?

She was purchasing her spring seeds for her garden, and her questioning was boring the salesman to the point of exasperation.

"And oh, by the way," she continued, "what is a hardy rose?"

"A hardy rose, madam," replied the seedsman slowly, "is one that will allow you to dig it up every morning and night to see if it is taking root!"—Montreal Star.

Little Chauncey

"Would you be interested in giving me a penny for my thoughts?"

Waist Measure

A plump, self-respecting, young bride
After eating her dinner then cried,
"I'll just take this taste
So it won't go to waste,"
And reached for a chop that was fried.

Sunbonnet Sue

Where Would You Find—

1. The quotation "This is the forest primeval"?
2. Pitcairn Island?
3. Westminster Abbey?
4. The birthplace of Franz Schubert?
5. The Liberty Bell?
6. The "Father of Waters"?
7. The Maginot Line?
8. A cassowary?
9. The Bay State?
10. The International Peace Bridge?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

U. S. Projects Studied

British engineers are studying United States reclamation projects to determine if such projects can be adapted to areas of low rainfall in the Union of South Africa.

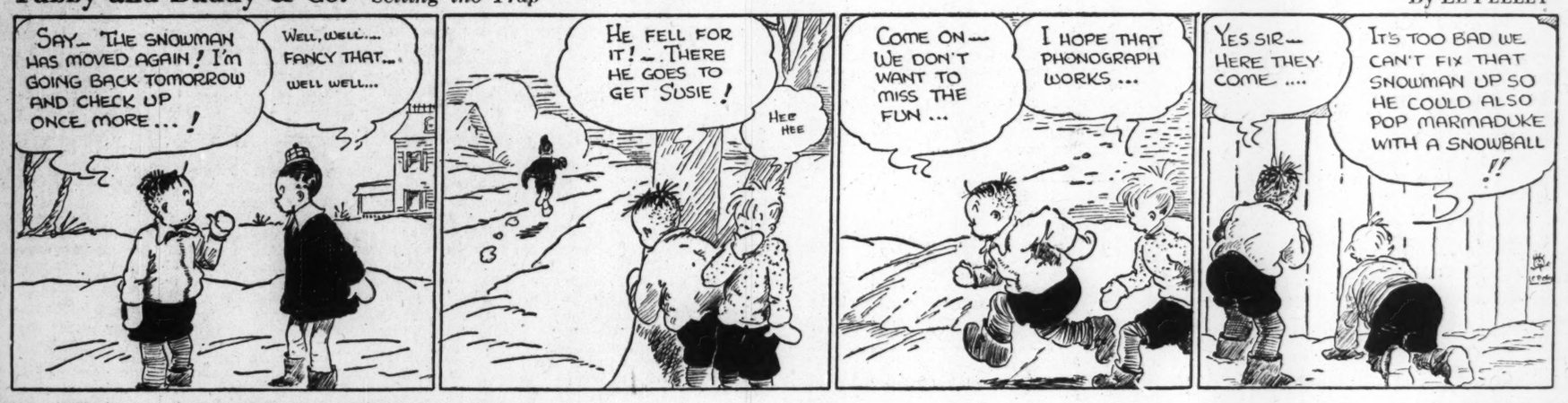
A Verse for Today . . .

Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the LORD.

—HEB. 12:14

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Setting the Trap*

By LE PELLEY


SAY— THE SNOWMAN HAS MOVED AGAIN! I'm GOING BACK TOMORROW AND CHECK UP ONCE MORE...!
WELL, WELL.... FANCY THAT... WELL WELL...
HE FELL FOR IT!— THERE HE GOES TO GET SUSIE!
HEE HEE
COME ON— WE DON'T WANT TO MISS THE FUN...
I HOPE THAT PHONOGRAPH WORKS...
YES SIR— HERE THEY COME....
IT'S TOO BAD WE CAN'T FIX THAT SNOWMAN UP SO HE COULD ALSO POP MARMADUKE WITH A SNOWBALL!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh Well!*

By RODGERS

I finally decided last night it was no use trying to sleep, for I just lay in my bed wondering how that automatic dog feeder is going to work—
So I slipped down to the kitchen to take another look at it—
And, would you believe it? There was Mr. Simpson inspecting the ice box—
He invited me to join him—So I did—
Then I went back to bed not caring very much how that ol' automatic feeder works!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Not a Good Place to Sleep*

By THE HAGERS

THE TROPIC SUN WAS IN THE WEST, AND IT WAS TIME TO STOP AND REST.
I GAVE MY WINGS A FINAL FLAP; DECIDED I WOULD TAKE A NAP,
WHEN RIGHT BEHIND ME SOMETHING CRASHED, AND ALL ABOUT ME WATER SPLASHED.
I TURNED AND WAS AMAZED TO SEE A SEA MONSTER WHO GLARED AT ME!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Words in Uniform

How far must the thoughts and words of men stand silent because of war?

In Russia . . . in the Reich . . . let whoever dares to utter public criticism provide an answer to this question.

In the British Commonwealth one may read the answer of democracy at war. There is censorship. There is a limitation of open debate even to a point where a War Minister may be changed without benefit of full public explanation. Yet, within a single week, these things could happen:

The British Parliament could hold a "grumble session" to air all kinds of complaints about the conduct of the war.

The Bishop of Birmingham could attack the British blockade of Germany as incompatible with the scriptural command: "If thine enemy hunger, feed him."

A former South African Premier could urge Parliament to declare "the time has come for the state of war against Germany to be ended and peace [to] be restored."

In India, protest over war aims and opposition to domestic Government policies could continue articulate.

In Australia, newspapers could criticize official "success stories" which "all have the same happy ending—the Nazis are ignominiously beaten off"—and charge that this is an "ostrich-like attitude that can easily lose the war."

An Ontario legislature could pass vigorous objections to vital aspects of the manner in which Canada is waging the war.

In British Columbia, a minority party could openly charge that its civil rights are being infringed by wartime regulations.

Much can be said to support, and to refute the arguments which have thus been raised. It is possible to reply to the Bishop of Birmingham—as indeed the Archbishop of Canterbury did reply—that the morality of blockade is but a phase of the broader issue of war itself.

It stands to the lasting credit of democracy that such questions can still be asked—and that their answers can be debated rather than suppressed. So long as the conflict proceeds in an atmosphere where earnest men may speak their minds, that freedom which is one of the Allied objectives stands in small danger of being lost amid the rigors of wartime necessity.

An Invasion of England?

The possibility that Britain might be invaded and an enemy force landed on its territory has never been entirely discarded in any of Britain's major wars. The Spanish Armada in 1588 was an attempt at invasion. The Young Pretender who landed in Scotland with seven officers in 1745 was disappointed to receive no backing from a French expeditionary force. Napoleon was a possible invader, before the Battle of Trafalgar. The old Martello Towers on England's southern coast are still witness of the preparations against invasion.

In 1914-1918 it was never considered impossible that the Germans might attempt a diversion and under cover of an engagement elsewhere throw a raiding party across the North Sea on to the English East coast. For that reason, during the last war, a considerable British force was maintained in that region, and trenches dug.

In this war a German invasion with troop-ships is even less likely than in the last war, for Germany has no Grand Fleet which could come out and divert any considerable portion of the British Navy and any attempt to carry the smallest Germany army across the North Sea would be extremely perilous. The only kind of German invasion which could be hopefully attempted would be by air. The idea that a real army, complete with artillery, ammunition, and food supplies, could be transported by air and dumped on British soil may probably be dismissed as chimerical.

But the Germans showed in Poland that it was possible to drop men by parachutes behind the lines, and indeed on one recent occasion, though without success, a similar landing was made behind the French lines. It is by no means inconceivable that they might succeed in landing small parties of men in England, their object being to do mischief at key points. Britain has, of course, taken precautions against raids of this kind.

For purely Home Defense, and for employment in every county, Britain has one valuable arm which could be maintained continuously for use against raiders. They are the older men who are being recruited in large numbers for service mainly in the districts where they reside. A considerable proportion of these men are ex-soldiers who served in the last war, seasoned veterans adaptable for any purpose.

Don't Snub the Census Taker

By a curious circumstance it was mistakenly stated in a usually reliable journal recently, and unfortunately repeated in these columns, that no law required a person in the United States to answer the questions of a census taker.

The gathering of information in a decennial census is such a public service that probably almost no citizen ever thinks otherwise than of wishing to be helpful in the undertaking. Yet the director of the census, William L. Austin, has issued a memorandum pointing out that a person may be fined up to $100 or sentenced to 60 days in jail for refusal to answer a census question, or may pay a still higher penalty for giving intentionally incorrect information. At the same time census employees are strictly required to keep such information confidential. A fine of $1,000 or two years imprisonment or both might follow the divulging of personal data to an outsider.

Under these conditions it is not worth the price to try to keep a secret from the census taker.

Honest Trial, Just Verdict

Earl Browder has been sentenced to prison not because he is a Communist and not as the paid agent of a foreign subversive movement, of which he may have been unfairly though not unnaturally suspected. The man who had been his party's candidate for President of the United States is under sentence to serve four years and to pay a $2,000 fine because a jury found him guilty of falsifying under oath. That was the specific charge—making a false statement in obtaining a passport in his own name. Behind it is a record of having traveled for six years on fraudulent passports which bore the names of others.

Not once during the brief trial did the Government bring in the fact of the defendant's political affiliation, though he himself cried persecution. There was no figurative waving of red banners; the shadow of Stalin and the background of the Kremlin were not paraded before the jury. The only question put up to it was whether Mr. Browder lied when he wrote on his passport the word "none" in answer to a question as to previous passports. The Government did not enter into the reasons for Mr. Browder's secret travels under assumed names, which was first brought to light by the Dies congressional committee.

The sentence, only two-fifths of the maximum permitted, is not severe. Uncle Sam is not notoriously harsh with those who disobey his rules, but he unfailingly punishes, as many income tax evaders can testify. The first to abide by the country's laws should be one who aspires to head its government.

Manhattan Maze

Although visitors to Manhattan find it comparatively easy to get their bearings because the streets run east and west and the avenues north and south, they as well as residents are interested in the proposal to renumber the principal avenues and Broadway in the interests of uniformity and simplification. Chicago similarly simplified its numbering system some years ago. In certain parts of New York, one of the difficulties is to determine where a given street crosses various avenues.

Under the plan proposed, buildings on avenues would be marked with hyphenated numbers. The index number would correspond to the number of the crosstown street immediately south; the second number would indicate the position of the building in the block. (Such a system is already used in the Queens Borough of New York City.) For example, a building on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street would be numbered 8-00 Fifth Avenue; the adjoining building to the north would be 8-02 Fifth Avenue, and so on to Ninth Street.

This all sounds simple—or nearly so—but wait till the renumberers get to work in Greenwich Village, the Latin Quarter of New York, where the confusion is perhaps greater than anywhere else on the island. Not even Boston's streets are more bewildering to out-of-towners. The numbering began when the section actually was a village on the northern outskirts of the city, and Minetta Brook meandered around Washington Square and vicinity.

Anyway, Father Knickerbocker will soon come to grips with the puzzle which began soon after Manhattan Island was bought from the Indians, and settlers spread out in New Amsterdam. If his Council can solve the puzzle, residents and visitors alike will cheer.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Liquor in the Limelight

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is with great relief that I note growing concern expressed in the columns of our paper about showing scenes of drinking and drunkenness in moving pictures.

This practice is now so general that the mixing, pouring and downing of liquor has become a substitute for legitimate "stage business" which once used to display the talents of the actors. Too often a comically slanted "drunk" scene takes the place of wit and humor, or a "drink-to-forget-it" scene is dragged in, in lieu of the showing of emotion.

I exercise my own private boycott on such pictures by keeping my teen-age daughter away from these little chef d'oeuvres of comedy, and many of my friends do likewise. But if more parents were to write to the studios and protest strongly, I believe the practice would cease. Hollywood dislikes censure. Why not take the trouble to write every producer guilty of bad taste, until he is persuaded to use his blue pencil more frequently to strike "drunk" scenes out of scenarios before they go before the camera? (MRS.) ROSAMOND MARSHALL

Chappaqua, N. Y.

Small Ships, Large Guns

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an "amateur," I want to protest against the present evident policy of the Navy experts to construct "bigger and bigger" superdreadnoughts and carriers. What we need is the greatest possible number of "pocket battleships," extremely fast, and very shallow draft (approximately an aquaplane), equipped with a few large guns.

With the recent demonstrations of the almost instant sinking of large battleships, when torpedoes or mines are exploded under them, it is more than criminal thoughtlessness to continue construction of these superdreadnoughts and supercarriers.

Please let me repeat. Small ships. Large guns. Speed and more speed. Shallow draft. Light but strong armor. Seaworthiness is, unfortunately for the navy personnel, of secondary consideration to the above facts.

Thermal, Calif. W. F. C.

"Singular Omission"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

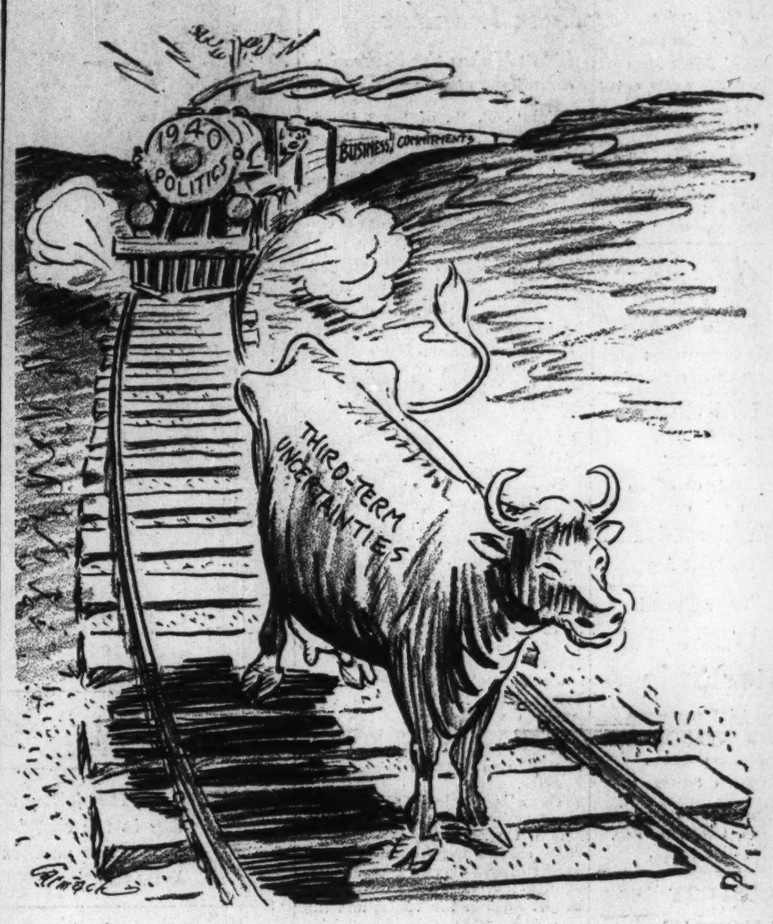
I would like to have space in your paper to answer an article by Mr. Ed Sullivan in the Minneapolis Star-Journal, which was reprinted on the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor under the title, "Singular Omission." In that article, referring to the "World of Tomorrow" at the New York World's Fair, he says:

> "It was amazing to me, at the New York World's Fair, to observe the one glaring omission from the world of tomorrow. In all the buildings which were visioned in the world of Tomorrow, not a single church or cathedral was charted so far as I could determine."

I, too, attended the World's Fair and visited the "World of Tomorrow," but I saw a place of worship and have a picture to prove that it was there. I was impressed by there being just one, and it should be called "A place of worship for all men" ("Your World of Tomorrow"). Might this not mean that in the "world of tomorrow" all men will worship one God and there will no longer be a struggle between religions?

Boston. BETTYJANE BOTHAM

Toot! Toot! Toot!



Candid Camera Shots

South of France

Grasse.

A land of flowers, for France is world-champion in the flow of scents and Grasse is the center of production. Blooming acres of roses, oranges, violets, cassia, mint, jasmine . . . breathe sweetly. We were escorted around the perfumery and started to learn the business—how, for instance, the flowers are not picked willy-nilly, but at certain points in their development—else their odors might not smell like a rose at all. How some species emit perfume not through their petals as do the violet, the rose; but like mint, through their leaves; like orange, through the rind; cassia, cinnamon, through the bark; some through the seeds like cloves, nutmeg; sandalwood, rosewood, cedar, through the wood; orris, from the root; camphor, myrrh, from the gum of the tree, itself.

We learned, too, how glass-bottomed, grease-smeared trays are steeped with petals, and how after distillation the remaining grease is made into soap.

Heaped against the walls on the outside of the building were piles of crushed blossoms, tons of which were needed to produce a few ounces of scent. Poor bruised petals! —never mind, your fragrance will now perfume not only the vicinity but the marts of the world.

* * *

Nice. Carnival time.

With lilting tunes, festive atmosphere, hilarity unconfined, the annual carnival came to town. Elaborate floats shook and rattled down the main thoroughfares. Gigantic, colorful papier-mâché figures tottered by—birds, fish, animals, and creatures never seen on land or sea walked or minced along on human legs. The streets writhed with the excitement of mardi gras. The natives, particularly, made merry. *Midinettes* chased one another, strewed confetti on everyone and numbers of them, spying out their chance at a prank, encircled various strolling couples —uproariously, delightedly refusing to break the circle until the captured couple had kissed. Whereupon, like a pack of sprites, the appeased *midinettes* broke away with a shrill, gleeful laughter to capture another embarrassed or amused twosome.

For several days the festivity lasted. And nights, when eventually the tired merrymakers had taken refuge in sleep, it seemed as though the soft air still quivered with tinkling music, with echoes of happy laughter.

* * *

Iles des Lérins.

One of these islands, Ste. Marguerite, was to be our picnic ground. We were a polyglot foursome consisting of Giuseppe, our Italian friend; the "Sultana," a charming Turkish girl; Heinrich, as German as *Apfelstrudel* and as pleasant, and myself, American.

There was nothing oceanic about this sea voyage for the islands were but stepping-stones directly off the Cannes shore, and the little bucking craft was plowing us across the literally aquamarine stretch in no time at all.

Cannes sparkled fashionably across the dazzling water, but here things were rustic. We tramped around in our comfortable *espadrilles*, found a beautiful "parking space" where we spread the gaily-striped blanket and bulging hampers. After an hour or so we trooped off to see the sights—which in this case meant the fort where "The Man with the Iron Mask" had been held prisoner. We were shown the iron mask itself, which brought a wondering smile, for some historians say the "iron" mask was velvet.

On the return trip the sea was whipping up briskly, spray screens flew past us and the boat danced gaily. Behind the Estérels, the mountain range that poked a gnarled finger into the sea, the sun was setting—a dull, smoldering disk in a pewter sky. We hied to the nearest rendezvous where we could digest food and discuss history, inspired by the day's excursion.

Had "The Man with the Iron Mask" really been the twin of Louis XIV and consequently a potential claimant who might crowd the throne? Or was he, as some theorized, a titled adventurer too potent to be left at large? Or the valet of an influential personage, a valet who "knew too much"? The velvet mask had indeed been an iron one!

"Politics," we murmured broodingly. "Why can't people get along?"

"Divergent ambitions, varying nationalities, beliefs . . ." mumbled one of our party, in response. Then he looked around at our own assortment which represented four nationalities and as many religions, to smile a smile of benevolence, and of appreciation.

"Territorial gains, political scheming, pride of place and power, different backgrounds and cultures—what have they to do with us?" He snapped his fingers dismissing these inconsequences. "Our day is a picnic!"

But picnics don't last forever.

JANNIS PARKER

The Bookshelf

Bureaucracy and Defense

Holden Evans' story of ONE MAN'S FIGHT FOR A BETTER NAVY (New York: Dodd, Mead. $3) has the makings of a Congressional investigation into the administration of the United States Navy Department. It is an embittered account of this former high-ranking naval constructor's attempts to introduce reforms into his branch of the Navy, and his ultimate defeat by members of the alleged professional bureaucracy whom he terms the Sea Lords. His book makes grave charges of waste, inefficiency, and outright sabotage of human reputations and naval property on the part of an allegedly self-perpetuating, class-conscious dynasty of line officers subservient to a ruling hierarchy of admirals occupying the principal naval posts in Washington through the hereditary right of entrenched reactionaries.

Mr. Evans names names. And he has amassed much information to document his charges. In view of his reputation as a shipbuilder in and out of the Navy, this book may become the basis of a careful inquiry by Congress into the workings of the naval establishment. His case against alleged bureaucratic inefficiency centers mainly in his attempts to introduce scientific methods of modern shop management into the construction and repair activities of the navy yards.

He relates his experiences at the Mare Island Navy Yard—formerly a notoriously inefficient plant—in bringing the yard up to first place. In trying to extend the industrial management system into all construction departments at Mare Island, and later throughout the entire service the author met powerful resistance from high naval authorities. Mr. Evans indicates that the reason this system for reducing costs and increasing production has not been adopted by the Navy is because the naval powers-that-be—line officers unskilled in the complexities of ship construction and modern shop management —do not wish to relinquish their hold on important "shore jobs" to civilians or members of the "staff corps."

* * *

Briefly, Mr. Evans demands that the Navy's industrial enterprise be placed under industrialists, and that line officers devote themselves to "their real and important profession—their military duties—instead of spending half their naval life in swivel chairs or undertaking to manage industrial plants, all the while complaining of the 'shortage of officers.'" The book implies that because "the line" caste does not wish to lose control of big navy yard jobs, the country is needlessly throwing away large sums and fostering a system that impairs the nation's security.

He believes much of the trouble the Navy has been having with unstable ships and damaged fittings is due to faulty designs upon which the line officers in control presume to pass judgment. He charges the United States Naval Institute with showing controversial articles to the admirals in Washington and then at their behest suppressing material accepted and paid for. He tells of two captains of cruisers who complained to the bureau of repairs about the location of their private bathrooms. Captain A wanted his the way it was in Captain B's ship. Captain B preferred A's layout. Happily the Board thought of the obvious solution in time. The captains agreed to swap.

* * *

The Navy makes nearly all its decisions by means of boards, "Thus," Mr. Evans contends, "individual officers evade definite responsibility—and it makes jobs for line officers." On all repair jobs a line officer serves as senior member of the Board of Survey. Mr. Evans says he never saw the line-officer senior member visit a ship under survey. "The line officer contributes rank and dignity to the board, and nothing else."

He scoffs at the "comedy of secrecy." He asserts that foreign powers can at any time easily get any information they desire regarding American naval development, and "we can get information about them." Once when the Navy tried to obtain plans of the British armored cruiser Good Hope from which to develop cruisers of its own, and the American naval attaché at London replied it was impossible to obtain anything, the author relates that within six weeks he received complete blueprints of the Good Hope class, signed by the Chief Constructor of the British Navy, without leaving his work in Newport News. These views tend to strengthen the suspicions some Americans have held regarding the "rumors" that Japan was building 45,000-ton battleships, which—for apparent lack of definite knowledge—were cited to justify the United States Navy's decision to build ships of this size.

Parts of the book dealing with the author's boyhood and private life are painfully naïve, and his self-appraisal at times approaches the frankness exhibited by General Longstreet, who in his memoirs referred to an acquaintance as a "friend and admirer." But the main theme and purpose of Mr. Evans' book come through with force and sincerity. With the United States embarking on a tremendous naval building program, a good part of which it appears must be relegated to the Government navy yards, his statements hold out a bold challenge and a warning. "What sort of a Navy it is to be in the future is for the taxpayer to say. If he speaks emphatically enough, Congress will hear, and the Sea Lords will have to bow."

H. T.

The Wide Horizon

Borah of Idaho

By Rodney L. Brink

On winter days, especially in the early morning, a shawl of smoke spreads itself over the rooftops of Boise. A few office buildings and hotels will jut through it. The State House dome rides high above it, like a round ship. The bare upper twigs of a myriad of great maple and elm trees, sticking through the smoke cloud that hangs even with the chimney-tops, look like a field of bare bushes growing from dark and hazy soil.

That is the view from Boise's picturesque and truly beautiful Union Pacific depot, which is across the Boise River Valley on Whitney Bench, higher ground than that along the river where the city seems to nestle.

Boise Ridge, a not too distant relative of the Rocky Mountains, leaps mile-high as a white-etched backdrop and slants away from the city into the northwest. It will be all white, usually, at this time of year. Boise Ridge is that unusual upthrust that can be said to divide the tropics from the Arctic regions. North of it the mountains and lakes and evergreen forests stretch away and away, clear to the fringes of the Polar zone. And on its almost barren lower southern slopes grow the same plants and shrubs that will be found southward through the deserts of Nevada, Arizona, and Mexico to the point where desert changes into tropical jungle.

Senator William E. Borah loved Idaho, deeply, sincerely. It was his home. Washington was his workshop, and the point from which the Senator's words and work reached to the capitals and the hinterlands of the world. But no one in Idaho who knew the Borahs closely ever doubted that they regarded the tall mountains and rich valleys of Idaho as "home."

* * *

When Senator and Mrs. Borah returned to Idaho between sessions of Congress—which was not always; sometimes the Senator felt he would rest better at a little Maine retreat they knew — usually they made the Owyhee Hotel in Boise their home. The Owyhee was steeped in the traditions of an older day. All of its Negro waiters in the high-ceilinged dining room knew the Borahs by heart, and delighted to serve them, knowing their tastes and desires through long and friendly association. Senator and Mrs. Borah were quite as much at home and at ease with these faithful servitors as they ever were with potentate or plenipotentiary in the days of the Senator's chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Owyhee always took on a different air, it seemed, when Senator and Mrs. Borah were "at home."

It was commonly assumed, especially in these latter years, I believe, that "the Senator" would keep his office and his title as long as he wanted it. He was always "the Senator." Idaho's other United States Senator usually was referred to as "the Junior Senator."

But it was not always so assumed. I have heard one of his colleagues who remembered an earlier day, tell of times when the State convention of his political party considered giving the election-sure nomination to another. For Borah most decidedly — albeit very quietly—would not "play politics." And in an earlier day, when some of the political chieftains of a young and struggling State wanted all the patronage obtainable from Washington, such an attitude was known among politicians generally as a "high and mighty" one.

Once at Idaho Falls—or was it Blackfoot?—a traditional smoke-filled room of patronage-hungry party men sent to the Senator an ultimatum. He must agree to see things their way in such matters as bringing home an occasional side of political bacon for the home folks—or else.

I heard the story from one who, believing as the others did, argued with Borah to yield, at least to a degree. But like Nehemiah, Borah sent back a simple but most understandable reply that he was doing his work, and that he would not come down to them.

* * *

In public places there were many champions of "the Senator." Percy, the Negro shoe-shiner in Bill Butler's barbershop on Eighth Street, across from the City Hall, was his untiring worshipper.

Butler's shop in those years—the early 30's—still had against its back wall the old-style shaving mug rack, each mug containing its own cake of soap and its own brush. It was Percy's duty to see that the rack was kept in order. One of the mugs bore, in old English gilt letters, the name, W. E. Borah. Percy and some of the other shop regulars liked to point out that mug to strangers. The mug deserves a place—now—in the Museum in the State House a few blocks away.

* * *

The only real grumble I ever heard from Senator Borah's constituents — and that from only a few—was in the form of a question: "What's he ever done for Idaho?" The old question of political pork again. The answer is now more easily given and more readily understood than ever before.

The answer is: He has given the Nation and the human race honest, intelligent service based on the highest ideals and purposes, backed by uncompromising courage and an understanding heart—and in the name of Idaho. What more could any State ask, ever, of one of its public servants?

High up among the winter-whitened, serrated ridges of Idaho's tip-toed mountains, there is one, higher than the others, a little aloof from them, perhaps. It is as spotlessly white as the massed white of the springtime blossoms along the banks of the Potomac, in Washington—blossoms Borah loved. The great mountain of pure white, which will awaken to the call of each succeeding Spring forever, is in the very heart of Idaho.

The mountain's name is—fittingly—Borah.